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SHULTZ

SEEDS

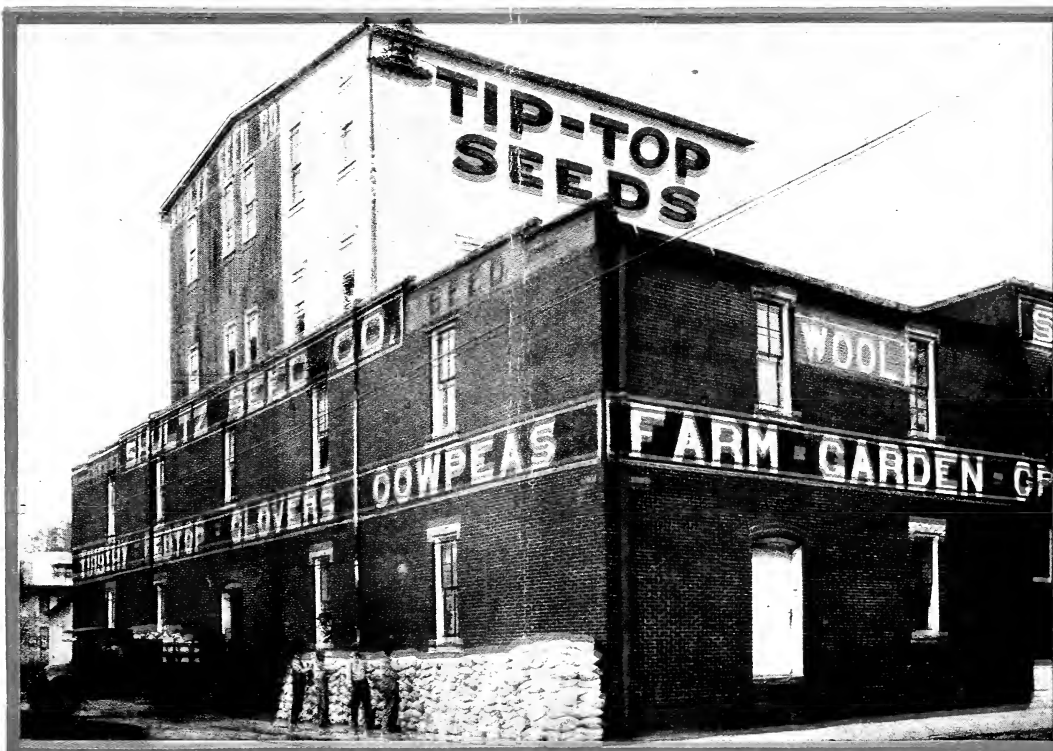
Shultz Seed Co.
Olney, Ill.



54th Year 1921



CROP PRODUCED FROM **TIP-TOP** CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED



OUR RECLEANING PLANT

Shultz Seed Co.

THE RED TOP PEOPLE

RED TOP, TIMOTHY,
CLOVER, BLUE GRASS,
ORCHARD

MILLET, HUNGARIAN,
RYE, STOCK PEAS,
SUN FLOWERS, ETC

JOBBER & EXPORTERS OF
ALL FIELD SEEDS
OLNEY, ILL.

DEAR FRIENDS:

I am mighty glad to place before you my 1921 Catalog, showing true illustrations from actual photographs recently taken of our equipment around the seed house.

We have never had more complete stocks of fine qualities of all FIELD SEEDS at more reasonable prices. The qualities this year are extra nice owing to the past season being perfect for the saving of seed.

You will note from the front and back covers of this catalog that our large cleaning plant, and our large storage warehouses and other equipment are perfect in every detail. There is nothing lacking for us to serve you at a minimum cost. We have a well-trained organization of seed buyers who know where to get the best seed. Our location is ideal, being at the crossing of the Illinois Central Railroad and the B. & O. S. W. Railroad. We are in the heart of the greatest grass growing district of Illinois. We operate on our own capital, own our own buildings, and run our own business.

We have been at the seed business all our lives. Why shouldn't we serve you well. Write me anything about the seed business you want to know and I'll gladly tell you.

Cordially yours



Art Shultz

FILE No.

1921 ORDER SHEET TO

ORDER NO.

SHULTZ SEED CO. OLNEY ILL.

ZONE

SACKS

PACKAGES

POSTAGE

WEIGHT

BOXES

Date_____

Date Rec'd_____

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing.

For the Following Seeds to Be Send By _____

NAME _____

(Write Clearly)

P. O. _____ County _____

R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

If to be sent to another place, different from above, write here:

Put an X in space below, to show how goods are to be shipped.

FREIGHT

PARCEL POST—Money must be sent for parcel post charges on **FIELD SEEDS**.



EXPRESS

GARDEN SEEDS are sent post paid.

MONEY ENCLOSED

AMOUNT

Bills or Silver - - - -

Draft - - - - -

Check - - - - -

P. O. Money Order - - . -

Express Money Order - -

Postage Stamps - - - -

TOTAL - - - - -

F. S.

Miscellaneous

Packed By	Packed By
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Packed By

Packed By

Sent By	Sent By
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Sent By

Sent By

If any special route state here.

[illegible]

Fifty-four Years of Service

TO THE MANY FARMERS OF ILLINOIS AND THE SURROUNDING TERRITORY

Seventy-one years ago an ageing Father and Mother, decided to leave their mother country in Europe after losing eight of their boys in wars, etc., and seek that wonderful country known as America. After two months spent on a sailing ship they finally reached New Orleans. Their destination was Illinois, but the trip over the ocean was severe upon the old father and he sickened and died at Memphis. In a strange country the mother with her three boys and one girl went on bravely up the river to Evansville, where for the time being the boys worked out in the potato fields. Their final destination being West Salem, Ill. They again, after harvest, set out on their journey by foot, finally arriving at West Salem, settling down on a farm.

The next year the O. &

M. railroad began drawing their lines of track from St. Louis on the West and Cincinnati on the East to a junction and the two older boys went to the little village known as Olney, to work on the track, and in a short time the mother followed with the daughter, and younger son, Charles, so as to make the family a home and keep them all together. The younger boy became a water boy to the track workers. At that time a banker, named Andrew Darling noticed the sturdy German boy, and was attracted to him because of his manliness and integrity, and hired him to work in his eating house as the Railroad Hotels were then known. From this lowly start in life, Charles Shultz started on his

career. First, as a grocery man, then as sutler of the 38th Illinois Regiment during the Civil war coming back to Olney, and purchasing what is now the main business section of Olney, but then with a rail fence around it and a blacksmith shop on it. Today, nearly seventy years later, on that spot stands the New Shultz Building, and Charles Shultz, though blind is still living, with his sons and daughters around him, taking up his businesses which have been operated here for half a century. The Shultz Department Store, which he started, is today one of the substantial institutions. The Shultz Seed Company started by him to market the product "Red-Top" Seed produced from the wild grass on the virgin prairie around Olney, is today one of the liveliest institutions of this section operated by his son, Art Shultz.



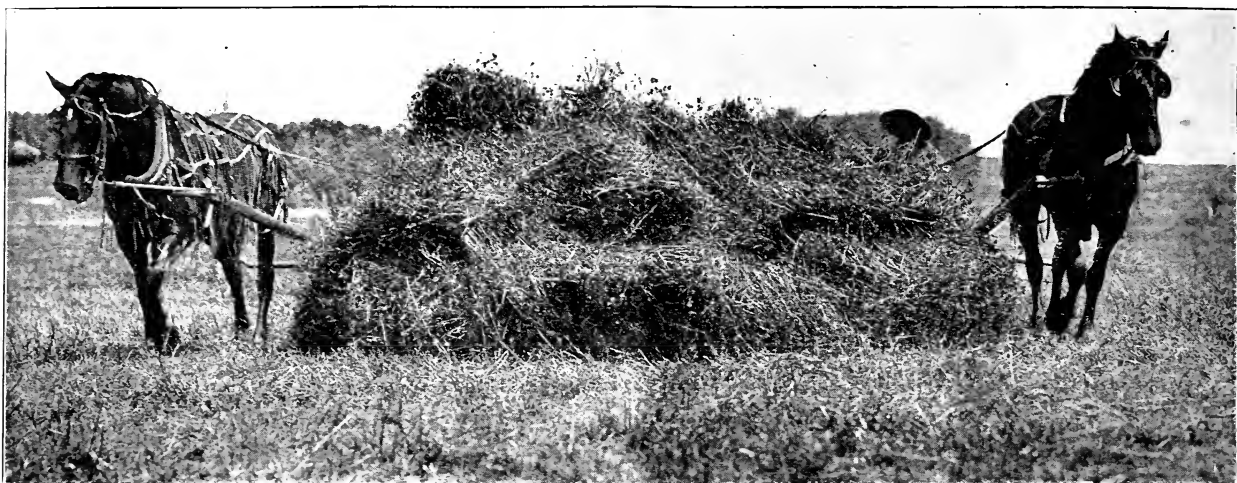
Chas. Shultz

Wars have come and gone in this country, but the sturdy character and simple honesty of this one man has constantly guided the destinies of the Shultz Seed Company. When panics and financial stringency have ruined hundreds of firms this man has steadily gone his way, and in all these years the doors of his seed house have been open for business every day of the week, except the Sabbath.

His fairness among men has built an institution, the reputation of which has spread far and near. The principles on which he built his success were very simple. Handle as much business at as small a profit as possible, but to always maintain a fair margin, when possible.

To give fair treatment, honest weights and a square deal. To have the friendship of all his customers and retain their respect. This spirit was early brought to the attention of the writer when he entered the business. It was always: "Where's Uncle Charley, we want to see him." The growth of business was not spectacular. Just a good, healthy growth. Charles Shultz was not an educated man. His school work stopped when he went to work, but he was a thinker and deep student of business affairs. May I have, at similar age, the deep respect and homely wisdom of this simple man of the people who is so highly esteemed by those that know him best.

ARTHUR E. SHULTZ.



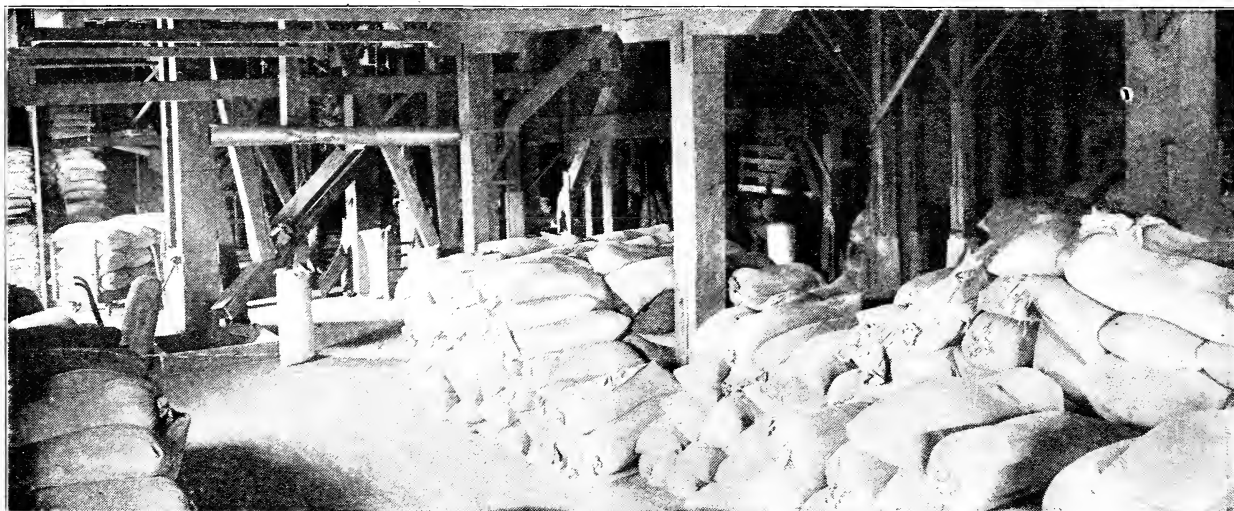
Our Cleaning Plant

On the Front and Back Covers of this Catalog appear the actual photographs of our recleaning plant. It's chock full of the finest seed cleaners that money will buy. Besides, I have some machines of my own invention on which I do special recleaning. I have never been satisfied just to do the same work the others fellow does. I am too particular for that. I am always striving to do better work and see that only the best qualities of seed are shipped to our customers.

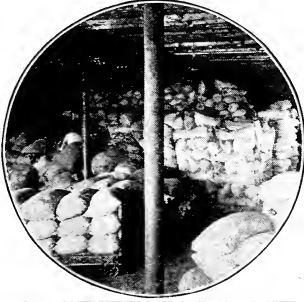
Our Reputation as Seedsmen are behind the "Tip-Top" Brand. We've been 54 years selling seeds to farmers, and as we have over 2,000 acres of farm land ourselves, we know what is necessary for your welfare. It's the crops that count. Seeds of good, strong vitality can only be secured by buyers who are careful in their selection of lots of seed bought from the growers, and carefully watching against the noxious weeds which infest so many farms and which the pure seed laws now prohibit. I wish you could go through our cleaning plant with me, and see one row of seed cleaners after another, all busy cleaning thousands of bags of seeds. We have men in our plant who have been with us for years, and who do only one class of work until they are experts.

Our Stocks Are All Cleaned ready for shipment. We have specialized in Clovers, Cow Peas and Grasses for a lifetime and we furnish some of the largest city houses with as high as 30 cars of a kind sometimes to a single concern. Our seeds must be the best or they would not buy them.

Quick Deliveries. Our stocks are recleaned, and a great many of our seeds are put up in one bushel cotton bags, which are free to you. Every order that comes in is carefully audited to our weekly price list and filled accordingly. Any money overpaid is immediately returned. We handle our business absolutely on a square deal basis and guarantee to give you satisfaction.



Shultz 1921 Unloading Seed Sale



We're Going to Unload Our Mammoth Stocks of Clovers, Timothy, Red Top and other Field Seeds. The pictures on this page are from actual photographs, just taken, from our different warehouses, where we have the seeds stored. **THESE MAMMOTH STOCKS WERE ACCUMULATED LAST FALL WHEN MONEY WAS TIGHT—WE HAD THE CASH. AND WERE ABLE TO SELECT THE FINEST LOTS AT OUR OWN PRICE.**

Our Guarantee

We agree to return all money paid us, and all expense paid shipments, to any customer who is not more than pleased.

Now We're Going to Sell Them at prices to bring your order. Send for samples and weekly price list. The qualities and prices will interest you.

We Specialize in Field Seeds. Any organization that devotes its entire time to one line of business are specialists, and are better informed and better prepared to handle that particular line.

We Have Been 54 Years in Olney, handling Field Seeds. Our business has been built up by careful, and conscientious attention to the orders from our customers. In our buying of seeds and our distribution to our catalogue customers, we always keep in mind your welfare. It is not the one order we want, but we want you to get actual results in **MONEY** by getting **BIG CROPS**, of **FINE QUALITY**.

We Never Had Finer Stocks. I wish you could take a trip through our different warehouses and just look at the beautiful qualities of Clovers and Grasses. All selected for their purity, and carefully cleaned for your use. At present prices no farmer should fail to build up and main-

tain the quality of his soil. This can only be done by rotation, and that is where we can be of real service to you. Sow plenty of Legumes and Grasses this year. Increase your live stock production. Our Seeds have been carefully selected. No one can buy better than we. Hundreds of loads of seeds are delivered to our doors by the growers. We have one of the best cleaning plants in the entire country. Our shipments go in car lots to European countries, with never a complaint. So that we feel that quality considered we can do business as cheap or cheaper

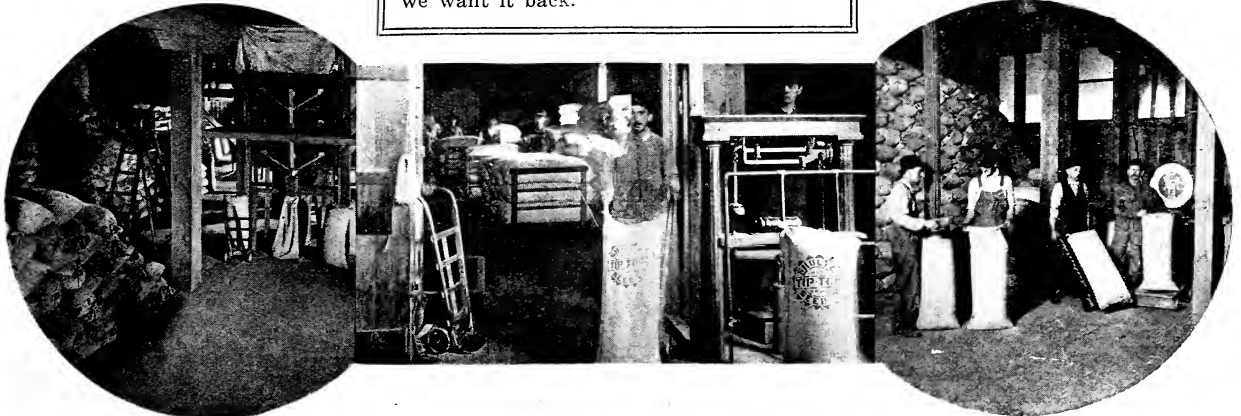
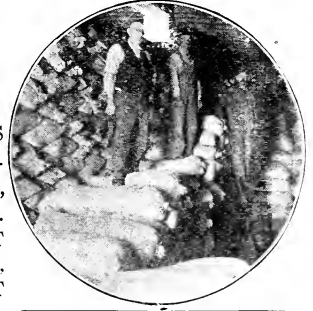
than any one else. ways get the latest.

Our Price Lists go out weekly, so all- We want to thank all our old customers for their past orders, and assure them that every attention will be given the 1921 orders. To our new customers we want to advise we do not attempt to meet prices of seed houses selling lower grades of seeds. Our aim is to sell you only the best at a lower price for equal qualities. All I ask is a chance to prove it. Give us a trial order. Be friendly and write me.

Cordially, **ART SHULTZ.**

'Tip-Top' Seeds are Guaranteed

to comply with all **PURE SEED LAWS**—to be of high germination, honest weight and honest value. If at any time within 30 days of receipt of goods, you are not satisfied, for any reason, you may return the goods to us and we will refund the money, and all freight charges you paid. We stand back of every penny's worth of seeds we sell. It must please you or we want it back.





Red Clover

TIP-TOP BRAND

**WE DEAL ONLY IN CLEAN, PLUMP SEED
OF HIGH GERMINATING POWER PROVED BY TEST**

PACKED IN 1 BUSHEL COTTON BAGS— BAGS FREE



Simon Stadge, down by Claremont, Ill., came into our retail department and said: "I want to plant a field of Red Clover and I want you to put me up the seed and tell me how to raise the best field of clover in my neighborhood."

He got "Tip-Top" Brand, and we sold him enough Clover Inoculation to inoculate his soil. After he cut his crop, he came in with a big smile on his face, and said: "Art, that was the best Clover Seed I ever saw. I cut the field of clover, and it was so thick you couldn't hear the sickle bars a dozen feet away, and the hay cocks were so thick you could just drive comfortably between them. My neighbors who are old Clover raisers thought I was foolish when I used that inoculation, and one of them planted his uncleaned clover just as it came from the huller. His clover plants were not as big as mine the stand was not even, and when the hot summer sun hit it, it burned out in places. And as to results, they were not to be compared. I don't figure that my seed or inoculation cost me one penny, as against planting country run seed. I sure am a booster for 'Tip-Top' Brand Clover Seed."

We Could Tell You of hundreds of similar cases. Take the lower photographs of Clover fields. These are Clover fields belonging to Charles Palmer, Noble, Ill., raised from "Tip-Top" Brand Red Clover. His soil was poor but well limed. They said he could not grow Red Clover successfully. Our Clover and Inoculation did the trick for him, as the pictures show.

We Are Large Handlers of medium Red Clover. We can always save you money, because we are large handlers, and buy at the time the crops are ready to market. Red Clover is the Standard Clover on 90 per cent of all the farms in this country. It can be sown in any section, except the arid or semi-arid regions. It is the easiest crop to grow. It usually is sown with small grain

in the spring and makes a fair crop same year. It is better in crop rotation than other clovers. It produces a fine quality of hay, cures quite readily and is high in feeding value. As a pasture crop it has no equal, where one intends to pasture a short time and then put it into other crops. It builds up the land and produces a good crop at the same time. Red Clover and Timothy are usually sown together, and is the ideal mixture for a nice pasture or meadow.



Prices—We are unable to give you a fixed price on clover now. It is constantly changing in price. On this account we prefer to make you special quotations by letter. We handle clover in large quantities and have accumulated our stocks at the bottom of the market.

Our Location in the producing territory and our large cleaning plant, are sufficient reasons why you should give us a trial.

Mammoth Clover—Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. A strong, vigorous grower, producing abundance of foliage. It is grown extensively throughout the Northern Mid-Eastern states. Mammoth Clover is valuable to sow with Timothy because they ripen at the same time. It is without doubt one of the greatest fertilizers known, is hardy, and produces an enormous tonnage. It's quick, hardy growing characteristics make it highly desirable for pasture. This crop is especially suitable for growing on thin land where a large amount of humus is needed.

Japan Clover—Japan Clover is highly esteemed as a constituent of pastures and in some sections grows so luxuriously that splendid crops of hay are cut. It sometimes grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches. Where the stand is thin the plant has a prostrate habit, but when thick, grows upright. Yields often make two tons per acre, and have been known to go three or four tons. It grows on all types of soils and furnishes forage on barren gravelly wastes where no other crop will grow. It stands any amount of grazing, and cattle will fatten on pasture. It is especially valuable grown in combination with Red Top or Bermuda Grass.





Red Clover

TIP-TOP BRAND
CORN AND WHEAT PRICES ARE DOWN
BUILD YOUR LAND WITH CLOVERS
 PACKED IN 1 BUSHEL COTTON BAGS—BAGS FREE



This is the year to put in the Clovers. Red Clover is the most important of all the Clovers. It is used as a hay, pasture and soiling crop, and often as a green manure crop to be plowed under, and even where the roots and stubble are plowed under it exerts a wonderful influence on the next crop, because of the nitrogen fixing bacteria on its roots, it is enabled to gather the nitrogen from the air, store it in the soil, in the form of nodules on the roots, which is utilized as plant food for the succeeding crop. A good crop of clover plowed under means a 25 to 50 per cent increase in the crop that follows.

You should send your Clover Order to Us. We are large handlers of Red Clover seed, as a great deal of Red Clover is delivered to our warehouse by the growers and our finely equipped cleaning plant enables us to give you a better quality than you could get from your home dealer.

Why pay middlemen's profits, when you need pay only one, and that to us. Besides we specialize in furnishing seeds to farmers and have a reputation to maintain. We not only save you two or three dollars a bushel, but you get a better quality. When you buy "Tip-Top" Brand, you get the best.

Always Ask For Samples and Prices before ordering, as the market fluctuates so widely that we cannot make you a price at this time. We publish a weekly price list throughout the season and will gladly send you our latest price list at any time you inquire.

Our Samples Are Identical of the stock we will ship you. We take great pride in our Clover Seed, and will be glad to have you compare ours with any other offerings you may have.

Our Up-to-date Cleaning Equipment enables us to give you the best quality to be secured for the money.

If You Want Purity, Strong Vitality, hardness and stooling qualities, come to us.

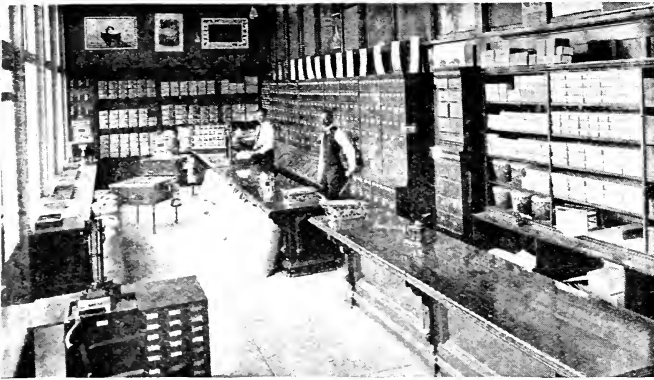
Our "Tip-Top" Brand is the highest quality of seed. We have cheaper grades but we push only the best to farmers and prefer to sell the cheaper grades to dealers. We can save you money on every purchase. Every lot we send out is guaranteed to please you in every way. Test it any way you care to. If it is not right we will make it right. Send us that order right now and find out the big values we offer you.

ORDER EARLY—Right now we have packed in one bushel bags some of the finest qualities of Red Clover we have ever had in the house, nice purple-berried seed. But you know how every one has been doing the last few months. Everybody waiting for the bottom to be reached. All holding off. The bottom has been struck, and when everybody starts to buy, present stocks will fade away like snow for there's going to be more seed put in the ground this year than for many years, and when the demand all comes at once, market prices always climb. Don't delay. You know "The early bird catches the worm" and that old saying is going to be mighty true this coming spring.

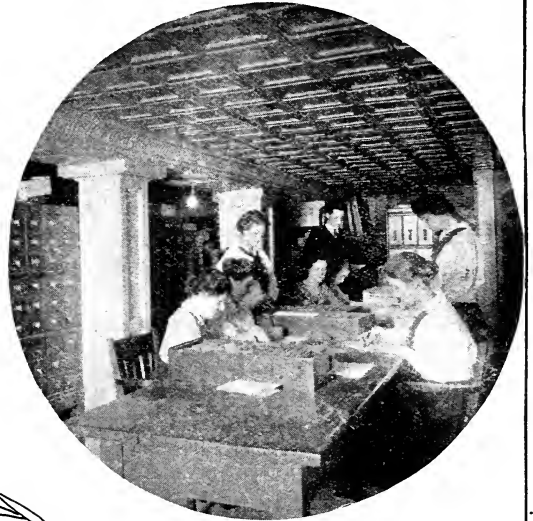
Facts About Red Clover:

1. It produces large crops of the very best quality of hay.
2. It works better in the crop rotation than any other legume.
3. It not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but improves the physical condition.
4. It is one of the greatest pasture crops known.
5. A seed crop is often worth the price of the land.





OUR GARDEN SEED DEPT.



FILING ROOM

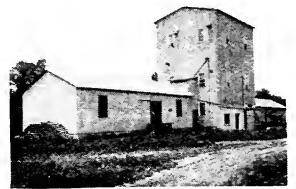
A Glance at Our Organization

When Dad turned over the Seed Business to me, he said "Arthur, I am entrusting to you the most valuable thing any young man can have, and that is the good will and trust of our many customers. Treat them right and you will always do well. Treat them wrongly and you will be the chief sufferer." I have never forgotten. I consider this business, and your orders as a trust, and run the business for you. What is business and money, if it isn't a trust. You accumulate in your life, leave a big farm, and the heir may dissipate it in one-fourth the time it took to accumulate it. It has taken years for me to get our recleaning plant and business to its high point of efficiency, but it's there. The photographs tell the truth, and I want to tell you I am proud of it, but above all, my greatest asset is the trust of my many farmer friends.

ART. SHULTZ.



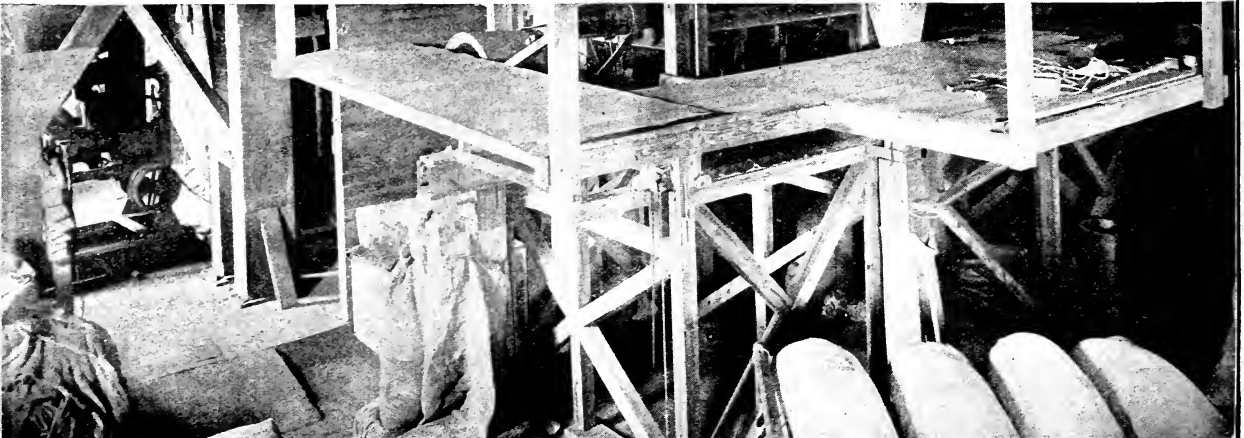
LOADING *TIP-TOP*



SEED CORN



MAIL ORDER STORE



RECLEANING *TIP-TOP* SEED



MAILING ROOM



TESTING ROOM AND LABORATORY

Thousands Of Farmers Buy From Me

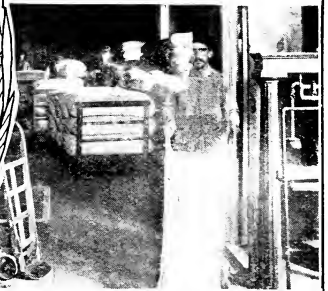
I have thousands of ORDERS every year from my farmer friends. I understand their needs. I worked on a farm myself when I was a boy. Went to school in town, walked a mile and a half every morning and evening to feed 50 head of steers. Gee, but it was cold sometimes, but it was the making of me. I used to envy the boy who could play after school while I had to get busy, but I know better now.

Many times us kids had to pack Dad's dinner out in the country, and carry the "water jug" to the hands during wheat harvest. Those were real days, boys, to look back at. Now it's real work every day, but I enjoy seeing that your orders get out right to you, because it's kinda like "carrying the water jug," you know, after all its all service.

Cordially yours,
ART. SHULTZ.



A PART OF OUR OFFICE



SHIPPING ROOM

LOADING *TIP-TOP* SEEDS FOR EUROPEAN SHIPMENT



The Crop That Pays

REASONS FOR GROWING ALSYKE

- 1—It is a legume and will enrich your soil.
- 2—It will grow on wet land where no other legume will grow.
- 3—It thrives on land that is acid.
- 4—It is a perennial and when once you get a stand it will endure for years.
- 5—It is rich in feeding value.
- 6—It will greatly increase the yield and feeding value when grown with other grasses.
- 7—It takes less seed to sow an acre than of any other Clover.



Alsyke

TIP-TOP BRAND

**USE IT WHERE CLOVER WILL NOT GROW WELL
HERE IS A SOIL RENOVATOR FOR SOGGY LANDS**

This is the Clover you have to fall back on when your land is sour and full of acid. It thrives well on this kind of land. When your land won't grow Red Clover, try Alsike, instead of putting two to four tons of Limestone on that field at the present high prices, taking up your valuable time to haul it. Just forget about it and sow a mixture of Alsike and Redtop. They will surprise you. You will get marvelous results. I have in mind one of our local farmers who had a second bottom field which was waterlogged and he had failed with Red Clover time and again. At our advice he sowed Alsike and Redtop. Both thrive on sour soils. He planted part of the field in Alsike by itself. Where the Alsike was planted it grew rank and fell down and when he cut it, he only got about half, and the plants that lay on the ground were moldy.

But the Mixture of Redtop and Alsike when cut was a dandy.

The Redtop held the Alsike plants up into the air away from the ground and boys, you can believe it or not, but the ground looked like it had been sheared. The mower cut it clean. Part of the hay was threshed. There is no trouble in separating the seed as Redtop is light and Alsike heavy. The Alsike Seed had a nice green color not like the red burned looking Alsike Seed you get off Alsike which has lain on the ground. Believe me, it is the ideal mixture for sour, moist soils.

Alsike seems to have a wonderfully recuperating power. It will stand an overflow without material damage. It grows over a wide range of territory. It is fine for mixtures in permanent pastures or meadows. It does not harm or water kill like some clovers. It has a great demand for mixtures. Timothy and Alsike is a great mixture for ordinary sweet soils. It produces a great crop of fine hay, and makes mighty fine pasture. It forms a thick bottom increasing the yield, but the Alsike being a legume increases the feeding value of the crop as well as builds up the soil.

Alsike Has a Rich Feeding Value—Alsike produces the very finest quality of Hay pasture that is rich in feeding value, especially in Protein. From every source we hear nothing but words of praise for this wonderful crop and reports of heavy yields. Alsike is preferable to all Clovers for mixing with Timothy.

Value of Alsike Just Being Realized—Only within the last few years have farmers realized the value of Alsike. Hundreds of farmers are now getting good crops of hay from their acid fields where before were only crops of weeds. Teamsters and other feeders now realize the value of Alsike and Timothy mixed and this hay commands a high market value.

Alsike Valuable for Seed Crop—Alsike is a valuable crop to grow seed on. This particular year it brought to growers \$3.00 to \$4.00 higher per bushel than either Red or Mammoth. It seeds heavily and is not susceptible to weather conditions like Clovers. We know of no easier way to make money than growing this crop for seed.

We Can Save You Money on Alsike—We are in position at all times to save you money on Alsike. Handling large quantities of this seed as we do enables us to make you a big saving. We are in close touch with the growing sections. Always send to us for samples and latest quotations.



Alfalfa

TIP-TOP BRAND

**SEND FOR OUR BOOK ON ALFALFA GROWING
GROW THE MOST LUXURIANT OF ALL CROPS**

Alfalfa Greatest Forage Plant Known—We have a 66-page book we send to every customer covering the growing of the crop, its preparation, Seed and Seeding and, in fact, everything necessary to know about the growing of this valuable crop.

Growing Alfalfa is dependent on the grower himself. It's an easy crop to grow if proper precautions are taken, but it's absolutely necessary to buy fresh new crop seed of the very best quality. It is necessary to have a good seed bed. It is necessary to inoculate the seed. It cannot be sown on sour or acid soil without liming. An Alfalfa stand can only be secured by careful attention to above. Any of the above reasons will keep you from success.

Alfalfa Can Be Readily Grown on nearly any farm in this section if you will carefully follow the instructions in our "Alfalfa" Book. Alfalfa is worth double to you over any other crop you have grown. Because some neighbor has failed is no reason you cannot succeed. Follow the rules and success is yours.

Our "Tip-Top" Brand the Best—"Tip-Top" Brand seed is produced under proper climatic conditions necessary to the production of good high class seed. Remember when ordering that we handle the very best qualities which can be grown. We do not handle irrigated or imported Clovers, we handle the Kansas grown and seed from the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska.

Our Prices are the most reasonable that can be secured, based on quality that we give you.

Farmers are Beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of this crop, as indicated in the greater use of the seed. Our sales of re-cleaned Alfalfa seed has doubled in the last three years. Be alive, put Alfalfa into one of those fields. Beat your neighbor, by growing twice as much hay per acre than he does. A small Alfalfa field is a little gold mine right there on your own farm. Why plod along in the same old rut year after year. The returns of an acre of Alfalfa will exceed that of any other crop. Hardy Northern grown varieties will not winterkill. In the Dakotas where it gets bitterly cold, is grown some of the finest Alfalfa, and farmers in states like Illinois will say "I can't grow Alfalfa on my farm, it freezes in the winter."

Alfalfa Can Be Grown Anywhere if you get hardy Northern grown seed. We are large handlers of Hardy Strains of Alfalfa. We are especially well supplied with hardy Northern grown seeds. We have made a careful study of the requirements in your section and feel that we can take care of your order better than others. We have Kansas grown seed, and fine lots from Dakota and Montana. We have the following varieties to offer you.

Common Alfalfa—This variety of Alfalfa is grown on most of the farms in this country. Most of our supplies of this seed come from the Northwest and has been grown there, that makes it desirable for the Northern or Eastern states. This seed will give you the best of results and we urge you to place your order early for some of it. Crop is not large of the desirable qualities and we suggest that you send to us for samples and prices whenever you are in the market. See other varieties above.



Buy Your Seed Now.

Kansas—Western grown.

Western Grown—Seed from the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Liscom—Belongs to same species as Grimm. There is no hardier strain.

Grimm—This strain withstands the hardest winters. It makes heavy growth. It is of strong vitality.

All of the above varieties are now in stock for prompt shipment to our customers.

Always write for samples and our latest price list.





Famous Red Top Seed

THE GREATEST HAY-PASTURE CROP

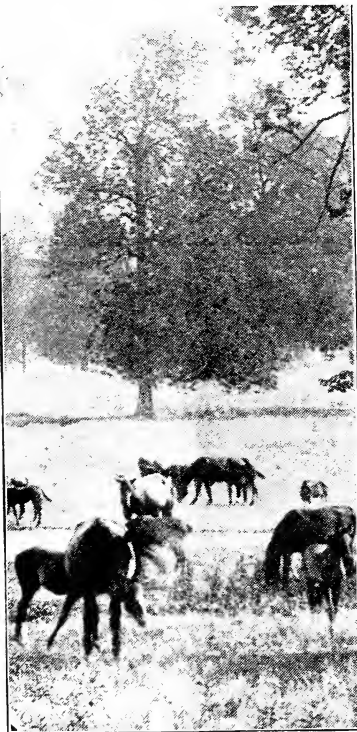
Around Olney is the famous Redtop Growing Section. In this region is grown practically all the Redtop Seed that supplies the world. One section of our plant does nothing else but clean Redtop Seed and turns out 1,000 bags a week of the finest, cleanest Redtop seed grown.

We have contracted as high as 35 cars to a single large seed concern in the exporting business, and during normal times it is not unusual to have a dozen buyers for European concerns at our plant buying Redtop for shipment to England, Scotland, Germany and France.

The Finest Redtop Seed comes off the prairie soil here. While it grows very rank on wet soil, having an impervious subsoil, yet our finest yields of hay are on the open prairie.

IT WILL FLOURISH on wet, undrained soil, especially acid soil, and is especially adapted to the clay soils of Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Kentucky, and the New England States.

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE for pasture and Mixtures. Redtop is a very valuable grass to grow with Timothy and Clovers, especially Alsike or Timothy. It fills the lower part of the swath and fills the bottom thereby increasing tonnage and forming thick heavy sod. When you have trouble getting a stand of grass, you should certainly try Redtop. It will succeed where others fail. In the sections where many farmers grow only Redtop and cattle, the great value of this grass is readily understood. I have seen the sod of Redtop absolutely cut to pieces in the field by the hoofs of cattle pasturing on it when it was wet and rainy weather, and too many cattle being pastured. In fact, it



was cut to a muddy mire in many places. These cattle were taken off only three months previous to a hay crop and on this field grew a magnificent hay crop.

It is now a custom here to disc a Redtop field after a few years because it seems to get sod bound and discing will double the stand of hay.

REDTOP IS RELISHED by all live stock but in this section they thresh the seed out which they sell, and the threshed hay is fed to horses and cattle and is relished by all live stock. When properly handled it is the most palatable of all hay and pasture grasses.

REDTOP PASTURES should be kept closely cropped as the young grass is much more palatable than if allowed to grow more rank. To make the finest hay, cut it before it gets ripe, when it is just turning ripe. It then makes the finest hay.

IT IS EASY TO GET A STAND of Redtop. Most everybody sows it broadcast and four pounds per acre of our "Tip-Top" Brand makes a fine sowing, although we recommend 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. On rough land it is sown broadcast on the ground, but it is best where possible to have a fine seed bed.

FOR WASHING HILLSIDES or gullies it cannot be beaten for stopping the washing, for it forms a thick sod that catches and holds the sod.

OWING TO THE SMALL SIZE of the seeds and its low price it can be seeded cheaper than any other seeds. We pack this seed for sale as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.	
Tip-Top Brand Purity 95; Germ. 90;	\$15.00	
Lucky Strike Brand " 90 " 85	14.00	
Hickory Tree Brand " 85 " 80	13.00	
Silver Coin Brand " 80 " 75	12.00	
Unhulled	10.00	
Bright Chaff	2.00	

The only difference between "Tip-Top" and "Lucky Strike" is that "Lucky Strike" has 5 per cent more unhulled seed still in it. Hickory Tree and Silver Coin Brands have green leaves or black specks in them which cannot be cleaned out. Send for samples of what you want to see.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

To the Southeast of us across the Kentucky line is the famous Kentucky Blue Grass Section. It is the King of Grasses and stands head and shoulders above them all when it comes to a permanent pasture. No stock farm can afford to be without a Blue Grass Pasture. It is not only the most palatable of pasture grasses but is the most nutritious and richest in protein and ether extract than any other grass.

The seed we offer is strictly reliable in every respect. "Tip-Top" Brand Blue Grass weighs 21 to 23 lbs. per measured bushel, is extra fancy new crop and we guarantee its germination. Price: 5 lbs. or over, 35c per lb.. Ask for prices on larger lots.

"Lucky Strike" Blue Grass—This is an extra quality of Blue Grass, although not as heavy as our "Tip-Top Brand. It is first class new crop seed and we guarantee the germination. Price 5 lbs. or more 30c per lb. Ask for prices on larger lots.

60-PAGE BOOK
WITH EVERY
ORDER

Sweet Clover

Our Sweet Clover
Book Tells Every-
thing Necessary.

THE GREAT SOIL RENOVATOR FOR WASTE LAND AND RUN-DOWN FARMS

No Other Crop has gained such favor as a cultivated crop so rapidly as has Sweet Clover. It has become one of our most valuable hay and pasture crops, but its value for improvement of the soil is without an equal. Sweet Clover makes a strong, vigorous growth and is the most hardy plant of the Clover family. It will make a crop on land where nothing else will grow.

White Blossom Biennial Variety—This is the most popular variety. It meets a long felt want for a legume that will thrive on poor soil, under adverse conditions. It produces enormous quantities of succulent pasture. Cattle and sheep do not bloat on it. Because it can be pastured in the more humid regions whether wet or dry, makes it more desirable for pasturing than Alfalfa.

The Seed Crop of White Blossom variety makes it a very profitable crop, for it not only sells at a good price but yields extremely well. 4 to 8 bushels being not at all uncommon.

It is Necessary to be careful in buying seed of this variety, because unscrupulous seedsmen sometimes mix the cheaper annual Sweet Clover with it. It is also necessary to get good seed free from noxious weeds.

Sow Scarified Seed—To get a stand of Sweet Clover it is necessary to sow scarified Sweet Clover. Experiments have shown that 40 to 80 per cent are hard seeds that will not germinate because the seed coat is so hard that moisture will not penetrate it.

When This Seed goes through the scarified machine, it cuts that hard coat of the seed in such a way that moisture will penetrate to the embryo of the seed.

10 Pounds of Scarified Seed gives a perfect stand. When you consider that 20 to 30 pounds are generally recommended, you can easily estimate the saving.



60-PAGE BOOK ON SWEET CLOVER

The kind of soil necessary.
The seeding and cultivation.

How to save the hay.

Everything necessary to know about this wonderful plant is contained in this book.

One Free with every order.

A FEW FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE KING OF LEGUMES

1. Sweet Clover will produce a greater cash income per acre than any other crop.
2. It is the greatest soil builder known, not only because of its ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the nodules on its roots but because of the large amount of humus added to the soil from the decay of the roots.
3. Sweet Clover will grow in soils too low in humus content for any other legumes.
4. The large roots of Sweet Clover facilitate drainage and do much to break up and improve the texture of the soil lying below the reach of the plow; as the roots rapidly decay, the effect is immediate.
5. It cannot be equalled for pasture. It will not only stand more close pasturing but it does not bloat sheep and cattle as do the other Clovers and Alfalfa.
6. It will give a better and greater hay crop on the majority of farms than any other crop you can raise.
7. It is much easier to secure a stand of Sweet Clover than of Alfalfa.
8. It is the most valuable green manure crop that you can grow.
9. The roots decay very rapidly after being plowed up and add a large amount of plant food to the soil.
10. Sweet Clover has more uses than probably any other Clover grown.
11. As a food for bees it has no equal. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States.
12. It is gradually becoming recognized as the great American legume and is gaining recognition in all parts of the country.
13. Sweet Clover is especially valuable to the dairy man either for hay, pasture, or as an ensilage crop.
14. There is no greater crop that can be grown for hogs or young pigs.
15. It will thrive on one-half the rainfall necessary for other legumes.
16. Sweet Clover is useful not only for reclaiming run-down farms, but for new and undeveloped lands.

SWEET CLOVER AS A HAY CROP

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming into favor as a feed for all classes of livestock, and is especially desirable for growing under conditions where other kinds of hay cannot be grown. Sweet Clover will grow on almost any soil and under the most adverse conditions, for it resists drought better than any of the other legumes.

SWEET CLOVER AS A PASTURE CROP

Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and produces the first green bite in the spring and thrives well during the mid-summer drought, enabling one to keep a larger number of animals on a more limited acreage than with any other pasture crop.

There is very little danger of bloating when stock are being pastured upon Sweet Clover, and this fact makes it very desirable as a pasture crop, in fact, much better than Alfalfa.





Alsike and Timothy Mixed

Alsike and Timothy Mixed—Both Alsike and Timothy being perennials are especially suited to grow together. Both are partial to moist low lands, ripen the same time, and produce the greatest Hay and Pasture Crop Known. Timothy and Alsike are especially adapted for growing together. Alsike being a legume supplies nitrogen to the soil, thereby promoting the growth of the Timothy and building the soil at the same time. The Timothy supports the Alsike enabling it to make its best and most rapid growth, acts as a protection in winter and keeps it from winter killing. This mixture is one of the greatest crops for reclaiming wet lands which have been recently drained. Recently drained lands are usually sour, containing more or less acid or alkali, making it impossible to plant grain crops. This Alsike and Timothy Mixture is ideal for this kind of land, and produces greater returns than any other crop. Another important fact is that both Alsike and Timothy are perennials. You don't have to sow every year. But when once put in you have a permanent meadow until you want to break it up. Don't overlook this fact when ordering seed for pasture for it is not always convenient to break up a meadow or pasture every two years as is necessary with some of the clovers.

Timothy and Alsike thrive anywhere in the clover belt, as it can be grown anywhere.

Alsike and Timothy a Wonderful Feed—Alsike and Timothy is fast being recognized as a highly desirable hay, by teamsters and horse-men all over the country. It sells at a premium in many markets on account of its high feeding value.

These two Great Crops being sown in mixture, can be had at very reasonable prices. We put our mixtures up in several ways. First, by mixing the two by percentage from the best qualities of each as wanted by the customer. Second, we buy the seed already mixed as threshed out from the mixed hay. This seed while giving good results and being very much cheaper in price is not recommended by us, as against the seed mixed by percentage.

There is absolutely no question in my mind but that money is well spent to buy the two seeds pure and mix them. They give better crops and you know absolutely what you are getting. I guarantee the percentage of our mixtures.

Try this great pasture mixture and be convinced of its merits.

Alsike and Redtop Mixed—I want to call your attention to one of the finest mixtures for sour, acid soils where Timothy does not do well. Plant this mixture in your second bottoms, and note the difference in your Hay. The Redtop being a plant that stands much punishment keeps the Alsike plant off the ground and at cutting time every spear of the mixed hay can be saved, for the ground looks like it has been shaved after the mower goes over it. This mixture makes a succulent Hay and horses and cattle do well upon it.

See Price List.

ALSYKE AND TIMOTHY A WONDERFUL FEED

An ideal mixture for meadows and pastures. In all of our mixtures you will note I am absolutely fair with you as to the percentage of each you get. I do not attempt to befuddle you as to there being a larger percentage of Clovers than Timothy used. I state plainly in my price list the percentage used and the price. I do not use inferior seeds in our mixtures but give you what you should have at a fair value.

ADVANTAGES OF SOWING CLOVER, ALSYKE AND TIMOTHY MIXED:

It makes an excellent quality of Hay, and is without question the most palatable and nutritious hay which can be grown. This mixture is a great soil builder and will make a larger crop of hay than either sowed alone.

Red Clover and Timothy Mixed

This mixture produces a better quality of hay where sown together and the hay is much easier to handle when they are sowed in combination. Clover Hay is hard to cure alone, but when with Timothy cures more readily and goes into the barn in better condition. Many of my farmer friends grow this mixture around Olney and like it. Send for samples and prices.



Soy Beans

OF TESTED QUALITY

I Consider Soy Beans the Greatest Crop you can grow. Soy Beans are no experiment. They grow in all parts of the county. Their high feeding value, and usefulness as soil improvers makes them exceedingly valuable additions to your list of field crops. No crop has increased in popularity in recent years more than Soy Beans and is one of the most profitable crops throughout the corn belt.

Generally Speaking, Soy Beans require the same temperature as Corn. They are wonderful soil improvers, being legumes they take the nitrogen from the air and store it on the roots in the form of nodules, thereby improving the soil in which they are grown.

Soy Beans are Often Used as a Soiling Crop, pasture crop, Hay crop or seed crop. As a soiling crop for cows, no crop surpasses them for high yield of milk. Hogs turned into Soy Beans as the beans are forming make a wonderful growth.

Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions about twelve tons fresh fodder per acre. In making seed crop they produce 25 to 40 bushels of Seed which makes a very profitable return when sold to seedsmen.

If Seed is Grown for Feed it is equal to oil-meal in feeding value, and butter made from milk cows fed on Soy Bean meal, is claimed to have exceedingly fine texture and flavor.

Soy Beans are Extensively Grown with Cow Peas. They hold the Cow Pea vines off the ground and greatly facilitate the harvesting and curing of the crop.

A FEW FACTS ON SOY BEANS

1. They make one of the best protein forage feeds for cattle.
2. They build up the soil like clover and nothing beats them for a green manure crop.
3. They are not particular as to the kind of soil. They make a satisfactory growth on poor soils if inoculated.
4. Soy Beans will grow on an acid soil that will not produce clover.
5. They can be grown as far North as corn, as far south as cotton.
6. They may be planted over a period of from early spring until midsummer.
7. They will resist drought as well as any crop we know of.
8. They are the most satisfactory crop to use in a short rotation. They may be used as a whole season crop as with corn, or they may be used as a part season crop following small grain.
9. Soy Beans should be sown at the rate of from 20 to 30 pounds to the acre when drilled and 60 to 75 pounds to the acre broadcasted.
10. They may be cut for hay any time after the pods begin to form.
11. Soy Bean hay contains more digestible nutriment and more carbohydrates than any other hay.
12. They will make from two to five tons of silage per acre.
13. Use one ton of Soy Beans to two tons of corn and it will produce the finest silage you have ever fed.
14. Soy Beans are equal, pound for pound, to oil meal in feeding value.
15. Soy Beans are especially desirable for feeding dairy cows, and a better grade of butter can be made when feeding Soy Beans than from any other feed.



VARIETIES

MAMMOTH YELLOW
MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW
ITO SAN
EARLY BROWN
HOLLY BROOK
BLACK EBONY

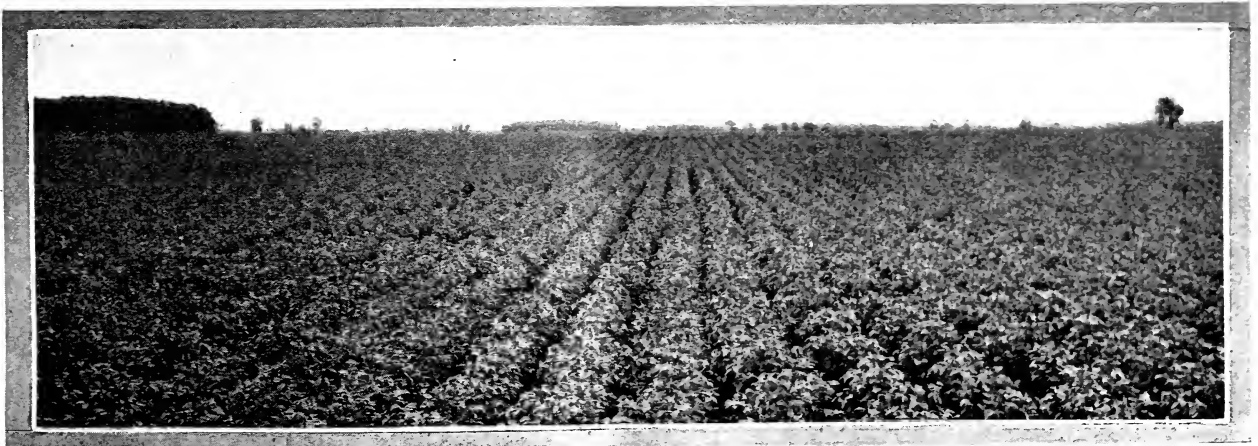
CULTURAL BOOK

With every order. Gives information how to plant, prepare the ground, cultivate, save the crop and all necessary information.

INOCULATION

Soy Beans Inoculation should always be used. In moist soils there is no bacteria to start the nodules on the roots. Our "Nodule-Bacter" accomplishes this result. I guarantee results. If after using this Inoculation, you find no nodules on the growing plants, I guarantee to return your money.

\$1.00 Per Acre Size.





TIMOTHY

TIP-TOP BRAND

BUY TIMOTHY SEED WHERE THE BEST IS PRODUCED—BUY DIRECT FROM GROWERS THROUGH US



Seeding. Timothy may be sown in the fall or spring. Fall seeding is extensively practiced and the general custom is to sow Timothy on the stubble in the fall and follow with a good harrowing, or else sow it with a crop of fall wheat. The advantages of fall sown Timothy on the stubble are: Timothy does not have to contend with the weeds or the nurse crop, and it makes a much heavier growth than Timothy sown with a grain crop the next spring, and produces a good hay crop and some fall pasture the following year. The seed should be sown quite early in the fall in order that the plants may get a good start before frost. Clover is generally added in the spring when the ground is frozen and honey-combed with cracks.

Soil. Timothy grows best on moist loams and clays rich in humus. The soil should be finely pulverized as the seed, which is very small, should not be covered too deeply.

Timothy, Our Specialty — Illinois and Iowa produce the bulk of the Timothy raised in this country. We are situated in a large grass growing section producing much Timothy, which makes it possible for us to offer you seed at a price that is reasonable, and often below what other responsible firms are offering it at. When growers are situated within hauling distance of the seed-house and deliver to our doors you know we can offer you extraordinary values in Timothy Seed.

Hardy Northern Grown Seed from Timothy Headquarters. We have specialized in Timothy for years, and are today one of the largest handlers of of this commodity. Our "Tip-Top" Brand has a wonderful reputation all over this section and Europe, where we export large quantities. We are advantageously situated in one of America's greatest Timothy sections and have buying connections that enable us to buy the choicest and finest seed. We clean, grade and test our Timothy by superior methods, made possible by years of study and experience and specially built cleaning machinery.



As a Result, for quality "Tip-Top" Timothy stands su-

preme, unrivaled for purity and germination. Our Timothy is noted for its even high quality, testing 99½ per cent in purity. Seedsmen from all over the world come to this section for the choicest seed. Buying as we do in enormous quantities, and cleaning in car lots only gives us a decided advantage over smaller firms.

We Have Specialized in Timothy to such an extent that we have our plant especially equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery for handling and cleaning Timothy. All this shows you why we are able to offer the highest quality at the lowest price.

Be Sure You See Our Seed. Write for samples. We furnish the highest quality to our customers. Taking into consideration the small amount necessary to sow an acre, it does not pay to buy the lower grades of seeds. The saving you make on lower grades is but a small item, and the difference in results are large. We put in every effort to accumulate during the marketing season, large stocks of seed, such as will meet the requirements of our "Tip-Top" Brand.

We Give Real Value. There is a wide range of value in the seeds put out by different dealers. One dealer may put in small berried Timothy of low germination which will not affect the purity test, but will mean a big loss in getting a good crop. It is hard for a farmer to determine values.

Our Seed All New Crop. Being located as we are in the growing district makes it possible for us to know the origin of the greater part of our seeds. Every pound of Timothy we now offer you is of new crop seed and when one considers the fact that Timothy loses its vitality very quickly, he should be certain that he knows that the seed he sows is new crop.

We Want Our Customers to carefully analyze our Timothy, send samples to be tested and know what you are getting. The best seed is the cheapest. It don't pay to swap around in the neighborhood. You pay dearly for low grade seeds of any kind.





TIMOTHY

TIP-TOP BRAND

SHULTZ'S TESTED SEEDS MEET EVERY
REQUIREMENT OF ALL STATE PURE SEED LAWS



Harvesting. Timothy has the highest feeding value when it is cut right after the "full bloom" stage. At this time the seed is in the dough. If it is to be used for home consumption it should be cut at this time, but if it is to be sold to the city trade it should be allowed to ripen a little more. Timothy hay cures quickly and should not remain in the swath more than a day in good haying weather.

In many sections Timothy is cut for seed, which is most generally quite a profitable manner of handling the crop, for although Timothy seed is not usually very high in price, it is a heavy yielder, and can be harvested without much expense.

You Should Sow Timothy as free of weeds as possible to get it. Our Timothy buyers have been at it for years. They travel through the producing country. When we load seed at an outside station we identify every bag with a tag. If we buy three lots of seed from Bill Jones an invoice is made out for the cars and under Bill Jones' name will appear three lots identified by a number and this corresponding number is on a tag of each bag of that lot. When it comes to the plant every individual lot is sampled and brought to the laboratory for test of each particular lot. If we find certain weeds which we know we cannot get out, we keep that lot in a separate place, only allowing those lots to go to the cleaners which we know will make good seed. This individual selection of growers' lots is the foundation in getting the good thick stands we all want to have in our fields.

Why Buy Old Seed that has been sold around the country from dealer to dealer, without any record being kept of the year in which it was grown. Get it direct from Timothy Headquarters where it comes from the highest producing fields, and is then re-cleaned and tested in the most up-to-date plant in the country, looked after by experts who are proud of the quality turned out to their trade.

Drop Us a Line and Get Our Samples. All our seeds are backed by our absolute guarantee. Our seeds are real value. Don't delay. The market is low now. Bound to be higher. Then is the biggest demand for seed this spring. Now is the time to buy to advantage. Order early and get the cream of the stock.

Great Value for Feeding. Timothy Hay is very palatable, easily cured, and can be preserved for a long time. Timothy always sells at a premium on the market as it is very nourishing, being a great horse feed, as well as for cattle. The time of cutting is very important, being best to cut while still in the milk. When mixed with Clovers it produces one of the best roughages for live-stock. As it is eaten readily, is palatable, rich, free from dust and easily digested. On average soil it is commonly mixed with Mammoth, Alsike or Medium Red, but on clay soils is best mixed with Alsike. For pasturing it is best mixed with Red Top or other Grasses, as close pasturing is injurious to it. Does best on prairie soil.

Easy to Raise—Cheapest for Hay. Timothy takes less labor than other hay. With the high cost of labor, Timothy can be grown to great advantage in place of grain crops. We think that a

great acreage of Timothy will be put in this spring. Farm labor is not only high, but scarce and now is the time to turn your fields to grasses. Timothy Hay is made easier than any other hay, and there is less risk and waste in handling, cures quick and easily, and can be put into the mow with but little delay. It is best cut in Early July, on account of the hot dry days for curing, and there is but little rainfall then.

Timothy is the Greatest of All Grasses. As a hay crop it has long been the standard, being adapted to a wider range of conditions, over a wider territory than any of the cultivated grasses. Timothy is best adapted to the Central West and Eastern States. Quite a bit of Timothy is grown in the mountain valleys of Idaho. No other grass will stand the extremes of climatic conditions or compare in average yields or feeding value. It is a short lived perennial, heavy for its bulk and produces the very best quality of hay. It stools out and forms compact stools of broad leaves which gives the hay its quality.

The Time of Cutting is not so exact as with other hay, although there is a definite time to cut to retain the protein value, and color to the hay. It can be stored to better advantage than other hay and where stored in a closed barn, the rich green color is retained.

When the Hay is Cut right after the seed is formed, cattle eat it more readily than when cut at earlier or later periods. There is not a great deal of difference in the food nutrients as the nitrogen in the plants decreases as it gets riper. In a favorable season the best time to cut is in the dough stage, right after the seed forms.

When You Can put in Timothy Hay at a cost of about 50c to 75c per acre for seed, and take into consideration the little labor it takes the whole season through, you certainly can save money by putting in this hay.





Cow Peas Rich in Food Value.

Cow Peas are the most nutritious of feeds and can be utilized in many ways. The most common practice followed by stockmen however, is to pasture them off with hogs or cattle, cut and feed the hay or use for silage.

Cow Pea hay is a very nutritious feed and is relished by all kinds of live stock. It is very nearly identical to wheat bran in chemical composition and is one of the most valuable of roughages known for balancing the feeding ration. It is especially valuable from a milk producing standpoint.

The peas are very much relished by hogs and sheep, and being high in protein are most valuable for feeding young and growing stock. A very popular practice followed is to allow the peas to reach the ripening stage and then turn in the stock and allow them to clean them up.

Cow Peas when cut green and placed in the silo with corn greatly increase the palatability of the silage as well as increasing the feeding value, and as the two crops usually mature about the same time, they may be used in combination and produce the best silage you can secure.

Make a Great Crop When Grown With Corn

Cow Peas can be grown to an advantage with the corn crop, and you can secure an attachment for your planter that will drop two or three peas in each hill of corn. You can by following this practice grow two crops where only one grew before, and grow better corn than if your two crops were not present. The best way to utilize these two crops is to cut them and put them in the silo or turn in the young pigs and lambs and they will eat the peas and you can harvest the corn crop in the usual way. We have followed the practice on our own farms, of growing cow peas with the corn, and we know of no crops that produce the revenues that these crops will when grown in this way.

A Mistaken Idea

Many have formed the idea that the cow pea is only adapted to the Southern States, and this is not the case. While the cow pea is cultivated extensively in the Southern States and has been the means of building up and reclaiming the South from the one crop system, they are of equal value right here in the corn belt, and early maturing varieties like the New Era can be grown successfully much farther north.

PRICES ON COW PEAS

Note our enclosed price list. When Cow Peas were harvested last fall money was tight. We bought the best of the varieties at bargain prices. Send for our samples and note the great values we are offering.

Here are Shultz's

Cow Peas of all varieties Cleaned, Tested

Last Year's Prices. The Cow Pea is adapted

Cow Peas are closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking in fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. They penetrate the subsoil when it is an impossibility to do this, have proved of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas not only thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, but they bring up the fertility in their plant cells where they become available for the succeeding crop. They are under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE

About 10 years ago Dad bought 240 acres of land, within six miles of Olney, at a very low price. It was sold at public sale. There were few bidders because the land had been run down for years until it was a big weed patch. They said nothing would grow on it. Dad bought it at \$20.00 an acre. Just like finding money, wasn't it? But you didn't the neighbors want it. They said Charles Shultz had bought a white elephant. In talking it over with him I said "Dad why do you put that field next the road in cow peas, and turn them under? He did, first inoculating the Seed. Well, we had a hard work farmer on the place, and he did a good job of getting the soil in condition, and Boys, I wish you could have seen the crop of Cow Peas. We certainly had a time getting them turned under. The next season we put that field to Corn. Took off 70 bushels of fine grain. That wasn't a field near it that did as good. But that's not the whole story. When the corn was in tassel, a farmer from the oil field came through the country looking for a farm. This field of Corn attracted his attention. He found who owned the place, came to Olney, asked Dad what he wanted for the land. Dad said \$45.00 per acre. "Well, you've sold your farm, make out the papers. I had made up my mind to give you \$65.00 an acre for it, as you've got the best of land in that neighborhood."

In fact the land was nothing extra. We had simply brought up a particular field in its humus content, through inoculating the land before they were sowed with our "Bacter Germ." This furnished bacteria in the soil, and I wish you could have seen the root system on some of those Cow Peas. Fine big nodules thus given the nitrogen out of the air, through the Cow Pea plant, stored it in nodules in the ground and there was your fertilizer for that 70 bushel yield of corn next year. We, of course, added the green fertilizer turning under all the plants, which was a great help.

I could go on indefinitely and tell you the good results from Cow Peas. I will speak of one more. Otis Fyffe, near Sumner, one of our friends, came in one year and bought from me some Cow Peas. When they grew up he came in one day and said: "Art, those Cow Peas I sold me are no good, the plants are only about half size." I said, "Well, Otis, you didn't inoculate." "No, I didn't," he said. "But that doesn't make any difference." I said, "Well, your ground has no free inoculation."



Tested Cow Peas

and True to Name at LESS THAN HALF

to practically all sections of the country with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known. Your crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. A stand of Clover or Alfalfa, and because of their ability to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on its roots in the soil, and phosphorus from the lower strata of soil and incorporate these elements. Cow Peas are without a doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow obtained than by any other method of crop rotation.

HOW TO GROW COW PEAS

As you can tell it by pulling up the plant, if no nodules, your ground is deficient in bacteria."

Well, you're right on that, they haven't got any nodules on the roots, inoculation surely would not make that difference in the plant," he said. Come in next year, I will sell you the inoculation and Cow Peas. If plants don't have nodules, and plants twice as big the seed won't cost you a cent."

Next season he did, took me at my word, and after he got the crop, he came in one day, came into the office and said: "Art, I guess you can give me back my money on those Peas."

Show me the Cow Pea vines, Otis, before I'll believe it." He went to his car and brought in several fine, large plants with nodules hanging all over the roots, and said:

Art, when you told me about this inoculation, I didn't believe a word of it. Just thought it was some new fangled thing gotten up to

But your money back proposition influenced me to try it, and the vines and roots, prove to my satisfaction the value of inoculation." Otis, that kind of praise is mighty good to hear. It is actual results that off the farm, and that is the kind of results I want you to have.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Cow Peas will grow and thrive on soils where other field crops would die, although they will grow better on rich soil. They produce an excessive vine in proportion to the seed. A sandy or light clay loam is considered the best for seed production.

SEEDING—The rate of seeding per acre varies according to the variety used, but the usual plant followed is a bushel for the late varieties and one-half and one-half of the medium early, two bushels for the New Eras, and two or three bushels of the Canadian Field. They are usually put in with a grain drill and with every other spout plugged up, but are sometimes sown in wider rows with a corn planter, and given two or three irrigations, especially when grown for seed.

HARVESTING—Cow Peas should be cut for hay when most of the seeds are full grown and commencing to turn. They should be cut and stacked in small piles and allowed to remain in the field for four or five weeks until thoroughly dry. They then produce hay of finest quality.



VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

WHIP-POOR-WILL—This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. They produce a brown-speckled, medium-sized pea and are a very prolific seed yielder. When planted in corn about one bushel to the acre is usually sown, but when sown for hay from one and one-half to two bushels are used.

NEW ERA COW PEAS—This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It matures in about 75 days. It is very easily handled by machinery, which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the corn belt. It will also make a crop when sown in the stubble after small grain. They make splendid hay, and as the vines are somewhat smaller than the later varieties they are more easily cured. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few New Eras, for there is room on every farm for a few of them to be grown at a profit. No crop rotation is complete without them. The peas are somewhat small in size and you will find a bushel per acre will be ample seed.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS—This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the peas off the ground quite well. These peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green. The seed of this variety is very short this year and if you intend sowing any we would urge upon you to place your order at once.

MIXED COW PEAS—A large quantity of the Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed, and composed of different varieties, which have been grown together or have been mixed in transit or country points. These consequently do not sell for as high a price as the straight varieties of Cow Peas, but they will produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. We have quite a quantity of these on hand and are able to offer them at a very reasonable price.

RED RIPPER—A valuable Pea, as it makes a large growth and is excellent for growing in corn. Very late maturing; light yielder of seed.

BRABHAM — A new variety of the Cow Pea which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productivity. A cross between the Whippoorwill and Iron Pea, and has the good qualities of both. It is early and upright in growth, and is one of the most productive both as regards the growth it makes, and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well and does not shatter the peas, making it very desirable for a hay crop. It has proved to be disease resistant and is better adapted to light soils than for heavy soils. In growth it is very similar to the Whippoorwill, but is earlier. The seeds are small.

BOOKLET

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COW PEAS



Here are Shultz's Tested Cow Peas

Cow Peas of all varieties Cleaned, Tested and True to Name at LESS THAN HALF

Last Year's Prices. The Cow Pea is adapted to practically all sections of the country

Cow Peas are closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking along with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known. In fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. No other crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. They penetrate the subsoil when it is an impossibility to secure a stand of Clover or Alfalfa, and because of their ability to do this, have proved of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas not only gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on its roots in the soil, thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, but they bring up the potash and phosphorus from the lower stratas of soil and incorporate these elements of fertility in their plant cells where they become available for the succeeding crops. Cow Peas are without a doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results can be obtained than by any other method of crop rotation.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE

About 10 years ago Dad bought 240 acres of land, within six miles of Olney, at a very low price. It was sold at public sale. There were few bidders because the land had been run down for years until it was a big weed patch. They said nothing would grow on it. Dad bought it at \$20.00 an acre. Just like finding money, wasn't it? But why didn't the neighbors want it. They said Charles Shultz had bought a white elephant. In talking it over with him I said "Dad why don't you put that field next the road in cow peas, and turn them under." He did, first inoculating the Seed. Well, we had a hard working farmer on the place, and he did a good job of getting the soil in condition, and Boys, I wish you could have seen the crop of Cow Peas. We certainly had a time getting them turned under. The next season we put that field to Corn. Took off 70 bushels of fine grain. There wasn't a field near it that did as good. But that's not the whole story. When the corn was in tassel, a farmer from the oil field came through the country looking for a farm. This field of Corn attracted his attention. He found who owned the place, came to Olney, and asked Dad what he wanted for the land. Dad said \$45.00 per acre. "Well, you've sold your farm, make out the papers. I had made up my mind to give you \$65.00 an acre for it, as you've got the best corn land in that neighborhood."

In fact the land was nothing extra. We had simply brought up that particular field in its humus content, through inoculating the Peas before they were sowed with our "Bacter Germ." This furnished the bacteria in the soil, and I wish you could have seen the root system on some of those Cow Peas. Fine big nodules thus given the free nitrogen out of the air, through the Cow Pea plant, stored it in the nodules in the ground and there was your fertilizer for that 70 bushel yield of corn next year. We, of course, added the green fertilizer by turning under all the plants, which was a great help.

I could go on indefinitely and tell you the good results from Cow Peas. I will speak of one more. Otis Fyffe, near Sumner, one of my friends, came in one year and bought from me some Cow Peas. When they grew up he came in one day and said: "Art, those Cow Peas you sold me are no good, the plants are only about half size." I said, "Well, Otis, you didn't inoculate." "No, I didn't," he said. "But that don't make any difference." I said, "Well, your ground has no free inocula-

IN GROWING COW PEAS

tion, you can tell it by pulling up the plant, if no nodules, your ground is deficient in bacteria."

"Well, you're right on that, they haven't got any nodules on the roots, but inoculation surely would not make that difference in the plant," he said. "Come in next year, I will sell you the inoculation and Cow Peas. If the plants don't have nodules, and plants twice as big the seed won't cost you a cent."

Next season he did, took me at my word, and after he got the crop, drove in one day, came into the office and said: "Art, I guess you can give me back my money on those Peas."

"Show me the Cow Pea vines, Otis, before I'll believe it." He went out to his car and brought in several fine, large plants with nodules sticking all over the roots, and said:

"Art, when you told me about this inoculation, I didn't believe a word of it. Just thought it was some new fangled thing gotten up to sell. But your money back proposition influenced me to try it, and those vines and roots, prove to my satisfaction the value of inoculation."

Boys, that kind of praise is mighty good to hear. It is actual results right off the farm, and that is the kind of results I want you to have.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Cow Peas will grow and thrive on soils where other field crops would die, although they will grow better on rich soil. They produce an excessive vine in proportion to the seed. A sandy or light clay loam is considered the best for seed production.

SEEDING—The rate of seeding per acre varies according to the variety used, but the usual plant followed is a bushel for the late varieties and a bushel and one-half of the medium early, two bushels for the New Eras, and two or three bushels of the Canadian Field. They are usually put in with a grain drill and with every other spout plugged up, but are sometimes sown in wider rows with a corn planter, and given two or three cultivations, especially when grown for seed.

HARVESTING—Cow Peas should be cut for hay when most of the pods are full grown and commencing to turn. They should be cut and placed in small piles and allowed to remain in the field for four or five days until thoroughly dry. They then produce bay of finest quality.

VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

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COW PEAS

Cow Peas Rich in Food Value.

Cow Peas are the most nutritious of feeds and can be utilized in many ways. The most common practice followed by stockmen however, is to pasture them off with hogs or cattle, cut and feed the hay or use for silage.

Cow Pea hay is a very nutritious feed and is relished by all kinds of live stock. It is very nearly identical to wheat bran in chemical composition and is one of the most valuable of roughages known for balancing the feeding ration. It is especially valuable from a milk producing standpoint.

The peas are very much relished by hogs and sheep, and being high in protein are most valuable for feeding young and growing stock. A very popular practice followed is to allow the peas to reach the ripening stage and then turn in the stock and allow them to clean them up.

Cow Peas when cut green and placed in the silo with corn greatly increase the palatability of the silage as well as increasing the feeding value, and as the two crops usually mature about the same time, they may be used in combination and produce the best silage you can secure.

Make a Great Crop When Grown With Corn

Cow Peas can be grown to an advantage with the corn crop, and you can secure an attachment for your planter that will drop two or three peas in each hill of corn. You can by following this practice grow two crops where only one grew before, and grow better corn than if your two crops were not present. The best way to utilize these two crops is to cut them and put them in the silo or turn in the young pigs and lambs and they will eat the peas and you can harvest the corn crop in the usual way. We have followed the practice on our own farms, of growing cow peas with the corn, and we know of no crops that produce the revenues that these crops will when grown in this way.

A Mistaken Idea

Many have formed the idea that the cow pea is only adapted to the Southern States, and this is not the case. While the cow pea is cultivated extensively in the Southern States and has been the means of building up and reclaiming the South from the one crop system, they are of equal value right here in the corn belt, and early maturing varieties like the New Era can be grown successfully much farther north.

PRICES ON COW PEAS

Note our enclosed price list. When Cow Peas were harvested last fall money was tight. We bought the best of the varieties at bargain prices. Send for our samples and note the great values we are offering.





Advantages Derived From Growing a Crop of Rape

1. You can secure two crops from the same land.
2. It produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost.
3. Is the greatest forage for sheep that can be grown.
4. A better finish can be put on a lot of hogs when being pastured upon Rape than by pasturing on any other crop.
5. Rape can be sown at the cost of about 30 to 40 cents per acre and no other such amount of green feed can be produced for as small an outlay for seed.
6. Rape is succulent, nutritious, palatable food for all stock.

Rape One of Most Profitable Crops

Rape is now considered one of the most valuable forage crops. If you have never tried it, don't fail to do so now. You can sow from early Spring till August and on any soil.

Rape sown in Corn at last cultivation will produce a growth of most succulent forage. 15 to 20 inches in height. It thrives best in cool weather and produces abundant forage even after hard freezing weather commences.

It is greatly relished by Sheep and Hogs and phenomenal returns have been made from pasturing Hogs and Sheep on Rape.

At the Iowa Station sixty bushels of Oats and 18 tons of Rape per acre were made; the Oats and Rape being sown together in the Spring. The Rape did not interfere with the harvesting of the Oats.

Rape will increase the yielding power and not rob it of fertility. It is not only possible to grow a small grain or corn on your land but also possible to grow an enormous quantity of this succulent forage, and by pasturing off the Rape no ill effect on the land will be caused.

The value of Rape for Hog pasture has long been demonstrated as the most economical way of producing pork. Why not try it? We are making you prices on Dwarf Essex Rape. Be sure to get our samples and price. Price: Postpaid, 25c per lb. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 12c per lb.

Ask for prices on larger amounts



RAPE

Our Annual Pasture Mixture

This mixture gives the greatest amount of green feed in the least possible time. This mixture will produce an abundance of green feed when the pastures are bare and brown.

Sow your feed lots and vacant spots on the farm where other crops have failed. Where under adverse conditions you would run short of feed for your stock, a field of this mixture will repay many times its cost. It is the best insurance you will have against paying the feed man your hard-earned cash.

It can be sown in July or August after a crop of Rye, Wheat or Barley has been removed and will provide an abundance of green nutritious feed throughout the late Summer and Fall and early Winter months, at a time when pastures are cropped short and you will have to be feeding your pigs, cows, sheep and cattle high priced grain, which should be turned into cash for other expenses on the farm.

This mixture is of seeds producing annual plants only, is carefully cleaned and free of noxious weeds. We suggest your planting a small patch of this annual mixture.

Price—See price lists.

The Culture of Rape and Our Annual Pasture Mixture

These two crops can be used in much the same way and succeed under about the same conditions and for this reason we are giving you one method of culture that we believe will cover both crops.

SOIL—These crops will grow on nearly any soil but prefer rich black loam.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—No special preparation of the seed bed is needed. Rape may be sown in connection with some other crop or as a catch crop after some crop has failed or sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. All Annual Pasture Mixtures may also be sown in the corn or as a catch crop but most frequently it is used to secure a quick rapid growing pasture on some farm where there is an insufficient supply of pasture grasses.

SOWING—These crops may be sown any time from early spring until mid-summer and while rape only requires from 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre we advocate sowing 40 to 50 pounds of the Annual Pasture Mixture. When seeded with these amounts of seed the land furnishes an enormous amount of pasture and a cheap lot of feed can be grown. These crops are especially adapted for pasturing sheep and hogs and we know of no way by which as large an amount of pasture can be secured in a short time as by using either our Annual Pasture Mixture or Rape.

Shultz Pork Producer

This is the mixture that will produce a big crop of succulent feed, and at the same time build up the soil. It will produce more pounds of pork for less money than any other crop.

Make Money Out of Your Pasture

We give special attention to mixtures as to their value for pasture purposes, and find that the demand is constantly increasing for a pasture that will produce pork at a minimum price, and at the same time build up the land. It has long been known that the cheapest way to produce good pork is with good pasture, and this mixture is the one to produce necessary muscle and bone materials in young pigs. Pigs require little or no grain when on this pasture, and is a fine sight when young pigs are up to their back in it.

Rich Hay Crop

This combination mixture makes a better hay than can be gotten by any one crop, and is relished by all classes of live stock. Send for samples and our weekly price list.



SEND FOR OUR
BOOKLET

Sudan Grass

SEND FOR OUR
BOOKLET

The Greatest Drought Resister Known

This is the great dry weather crop. It fills the bill for silage, as a dry feed or as a soil crop. Every farm should have a few acres of this wonderful grass. It is an established fact that when other grasses around it are burning up with the drouth, this grass is at its best. It often produces five tons of Hay per acre which is much superior in quality of the Hay produced by other forage crops. All stock relish the hay and thrive upon it. The plant is a wonderful stooler sometimes as many as 100 stems are produced from a single seed.

Sudan Is Easy To Grow

It requires no special quality in the soil. It seems to succeed equally well on Black Clay or Sandy loams. Weather conditions have but little effect on it and it makes a crop under adverse conditions. We have seen it stand out green during the hot dry summer when other forage crops were dry and brown. It is certainly the greatest drought resister known. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing, and stock will prefer it to nature grass. There is no grass you can sow that will stand as much grazing as Sudan Grass. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep like it.

Some Facts About Sudan

An acre will graze five work horses at night, and they will want but little other forage. Six acres will feed five head of cattle over the dry summer months when pastures are dry and brown. Three acres will feed six milk cows.

Harvesting Sudan

If broadcasted, cut with a mower just like any other hay grass. It cures quickly and can be put into rows in a day or less time. It may then be baled or handled loose like other hay. Some times it is cut and bundled with a grain binder. If drilled it may also be cut and bundled with a grain binder or corn harvester. It is best to cut Sudan in the boot stage, just before the heads appear. It is a very nutritious grass, rich in protein and easily digestible.

TO SOW BROADCAST—Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre with a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is past, on until last of June. If you have no drill sow by hand and harrow in, covering one to one and one-half inches.

TO SOW IN DRILLS—Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths of an inch, Cane or Kaffir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. Requires three to six pounds per acre.

Grades and Prices

We specialize in the finest quality of Sudan. Sudan goes off in germination the second year, and there has been quite a lot of Sudan carried from last year by some of the dealers. Be careful to see that you get only new crop absolutely free of Johnson Grass.

We have new crop seed thoroughly cleaned in our own plant, carefully analyzed and tested. Prices vary, but we quote fancy grade subject to change.

Postpaid, not beyond third zone: 10 lbs., \$1.35; 20 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express, not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Buckwheat Profitable

Buckwheat is much underestimated by the farmers of the United States today. It is often looked upon as a crop to be sown as the last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such condition that it could not be put in condition to seed until too late for the sowing of any other crop. The real value of Buckwheat is that it may be worked into rotation and used in a two crop system for seeding the land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown to this crop late in July or early in August and harvesting a second crop of grain from the land with little extra labor.

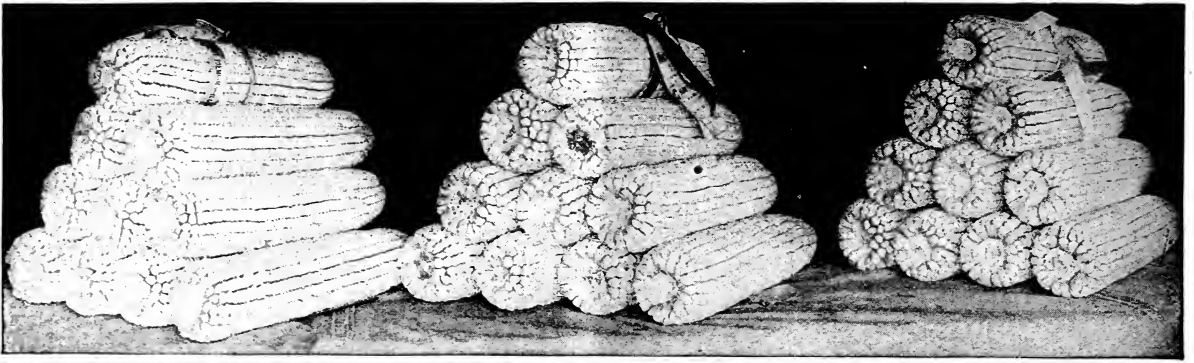
VARIETIES

JAPANESE—Japanese is a variety generally recommended for this section, as it is very productive and succeeds well under Northern conditions. The plant is strong and vigorous and the flowers are not as liable to be injured by the hot weather as the other varieties, and the grain is somewhat larger.

SILVER HULL—The grain is of a light gray color with a thin husk, it is a heavy yielder and very early. It is preferred by the flouring mills to the other varieties because of the high proportion of flour to bran.

See weekly price list for latest prices.





SHULTZ'S BLUE RIBBON YELLOW DENT

Shultz's High Yielding Corn

**HIGH
YIELDING
SEED
CORN**

**BUY AT THESE VERY REASONABLE PRICES
DON'T RISK YOUR CROP ON CHEAP SEEDS**

Shultz's Blue Ribbon Yellow Dent—We cannot recommend this variety too strongly if your growing season is 110 to 120 days, or long enough to mature it. This is the most popular corn in the entire corn belt. Kernels are deep, every other row dovetailing together. The percentage of grain to the cob is unusually high on this corn. We recommend our "Blue Ribbon" as the best yellow corn for ensilage purposes. It will produce more bushels per acre than any other corn we handle. One of our customers in Kentucky writes us that he took the first premium at Kentucky State Fair, also the sweepstakes premium offered by the Orange Judd Farmer. His corn was grown from Seed furnished by us.

Johnson County White—This is the corn from Indiana that netted its owner, Mr. L. B. Clore, a total of \$7,536.50 in cash and special prizes in 1907. Johnson County White Dent is a highly bred pure white corn, adapted to all of the corn belt. Ear is cylindrical, tapering; white kernel and cob, tips of ears fill well; butts deeply rounded with medium shank; kernels uniform; ears average about 10 inches. Our stock is Illinois grown.

St. Charles White Red Cob—The greatest ensilage corn of the corn belt. This corn is distinguished by the Red Cob and chalky-white kernels which makes it much in demand by millers. It produces a meal that cannot be duplicated for its whiteness. It is a heavy yielder of grain and foliage. Has well-shaped ears. Owing to its heavy foliage it makes a highly desirable fodder crop.

Early Bloody Butcher—This corn is a native of Southern Illinois, and has been carefully selected and kept true to name by some of the best growers around Olney. We find this corn to mature as early as 72 days. This corn will produce a crop when all others fail and it is surprising to see the yield one can make from this corn under the most adverse conditions. When the Council of Defense of the State of Illinois was scouring the country for early corn to supply the farmers of northern Illinois they came to our warehouse and shipped every bushel of this truly marvelous variety. Many growers plant a few acres of this corn when planting their main season crop. It gives an abundance of early feed two to three weeks before the other corn can be fed. It makes as large an ear as Reid's Yellow. The grain is solid, generally 14 rows. Stalks are medium height.

Improved Iowa Gold Mine—Said to be the best yellow corn in the world; grows in almost every state. Medium early, maturing in 90 to 100 days. Ears medium size, even, golden color; grain deep, small cob, shells a high percentage of grain; a very heavy yielder.

See Our Weekly Price List for Prices.

OUR GUARANTEE

You are given two weeks in which to test this corn. If you find it unsatisfactory in any way, return to us, at our expense, within the above limit and we will refund the purchase price, and any freight paid out by you. Guaranteed germination 95 per cent or better.

SHULTZ'S MAMMOTH
WONDER SILO



A FIELD OF OUR YELLOW DENT

Best By Test of Farmers

**HALF A CENTURY OF SHULTZ'S SEED USE
HAS BUILT UP FARMER CONFIDENCE IN US**

**SHULTZ'S
TESTED
SEED
CORN**

Shultz's 90 Day Yellow—During our experience in growing and handling seed corn, we have never had an extra early yellow dent corn that has given such universal satisfaction as this variety. It has produced 40 to 60 bushels per acre with no especial care. Withstands extreme heat and cold, wet and dry better than any early variety we know of.

Golden Mortgage Lifter—This is one of the most wonderful varieties ever introduced and a great money maker, really a mortgage lifter. Wonderful yielder and sure cropper. Produces more corn per acre than most varieties. Ears large, 10 to 12 inches long, completely filled with grains about three-fourths of an inch long. Small cob and deep grains, makes it weigh heavy. Stalks strong, robust, thick jointed, often bearing two large ears. Stands weather extremes better than most varieties.

Golden Leaming—This variety is of deep golden color well filled at butt and tip. The rows of kernels are very straight and distinct. Ears range from 7 to 10 inches in circumference and from 9 to 11 inches in length and will weight from 12 to 17 ounces. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. It is a great corn for dairying and cattle feeding districts and well adapted to a wide range of country. It does not become flinty like other varieties of seed corn which makes it a fine feeding corn. It makes a fine ensilage corn.

Iowa Silver Mine—This variety is steadily becoming more popular, and we never have enough of this variety to fill the demand. It has many desirable features, the ears being well filled, and the grains very close together. It is a fine sheller. Stalks do not grow as high as Reid's Yellow, and the fodder not so heavy, but for this same reason stands dry weather unusually well. It will grow good yields on poor soil, and will produce an ear when other varieties will only produce a shoot. 60 to 70 bushel yields are not unusual.

Shultz's 90 Day White—The ears of this variety average about one inch shorter than Reid's Yellow, the ears being very firm and solid and the grain set compactly on a very small cob. This corn can be planted as late as June 10 in this latitude and will mature with Reid's Yellow Dent planted 15 to 20 days earlier, and will outyield any late maturing corn planted at that time, besides being out of the way of frost. Our 90 Day Corn is especially valuable to our Illinois and Indiana farmers, especially the Northern parts.

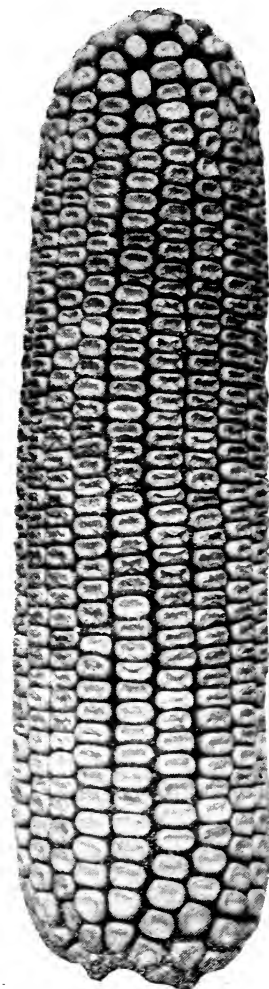
Pop Corn—White Rice and Queen's Golden—Here are the most popular for commercial varieties of Popcorn. They are grown right here in Richland county and delivered to our warehouse. That's why we can sell it so cheap. 1 lb., 25c; 10

lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Greater quantities 10c per lb., your expense.



Ear Corn or Shelled, Which?

We guarantee the same germination for our shelled as for our ear stock. The shelled will grow as many bushels per acre. We charge more for ear on account of extra cost of handling, and packing. You have our word that both shelled and ear are taken from the field to the plant before freezing weather. Add 50c per bushel when ordering corn in ear.





Tip-Top Millet and Sugar Cane

Millets are Productive Short Season Annuals, exceedingly useful when other crops fail. Because of this characteristic they have become known as catch crops. In the Northern States Millet is grown almost exclusively for hay, and because of this fact, the Millet seed grown in Northern climes does not produce as fine a quality of hay or seed as the Southern Millets, as they become dwarfed and crops grown from Northern seed do not become as tall or grow as fine as Millets grown in the South. That grown in the North, even from Southern seed, deteriorates and becomes what is known as Common Millet. The plants not only grow shorter and coarser in character, but the seed undergoes a decided change which is distinguished by experienced seedsmen.

GOLDEN MILLET—This variety is very popular in the Central and Southern States. It is far superior to common Millet, both in quality and yield. It grows from four to five feet in height and often makes the splendid yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drought-resistant, and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the Southwest.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Is well adapted to the Northern millet growing sections, where there is a reasonable amount of rainfall. Matures quickly and produces a good quality of hay. Is giving excellent results over a wide territory.

COMMON MILLET—The earliest of the commonly grown varieties; very drought resistant, and will give fair returns on poorer soils. Hay produced from this variety of Millet is not as coarse as some of the other Millets and feeders prefer it on this account.

JAPANESE OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS—Well adapted to wet or low grounds. Produces large amounts of hay, 10 to 20 tons per acre. Will produce hay crops in 6 to 10 weeks, 4 to 7 feet high.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in Western states. Matures about same as Common Millet. Its abundant growth, leafy character of stalks and drought resistant qualities has brought it into favor in the Northwest.

HOG BROOM CORN—Because of the very short season to which it is adapted, this variety of Millet has become very popular in the far North. It is very drought-resistant. Although the stems are much larger, they are not so tall. It does not produce as large a yield of forage, but it produces an enormous seed crop, and the seed is very desirable for poultry feeding purposes.

See Our Weekly Price List for Prices.

Growing the Crop

SOIL—Millet is particularly adapted to new land, and it is being grown under ideal conditions when placed upon prairie sod or newly cleared timber land. Being a coarse feeder it prefers loose, sandy soil to clay.

SOWING—The amount of Millet to sow per acre is about 3 pecks for hay, and 1 peck when sown for seed. In the case of the broom corn Millets, the seed is considerably larger and about three pecks of seed should be used per acre. Millet may be sown any time from early spring till late summer.

TILLAGE—Millet is either sown broadcast or with a grain drill, and requires no tillage, but if sown for seed, it is sown in rows and cultivated.

HARVESTING—The method of harvesting depends upon whether the Millet is to be fed green, used for hay or cut for a seed crop. It is well adapted for soiling purposes and is used as a green feed quite extensively.

FEEDING VALUE—Millet hay is highly nutritious and is readily eaten by all classes of live stock. As far as chemical composition is concerned it has a slight advantage over Timothy, containing a slightly higher per cent of ash protein and nitrogen free extract, which makes it more desirable for young and growing stock.

Cane is Without Doubt One of the Greatest Producers of high quality forage which has ever been discovered. The West has learned to appreciate the wonderful qualities in this great forage crop, but the East yet has much to learn about it, for they have not learned to take advantage of this most excellent plant for producing their silage and fodder. The cane plant produces from three to eight tons per acre of cured forage and it may be grown from Canada to Mexico and it will withstand drought and other unfavorable conditions that would mean death to any other crop.

SUGAR DRIP—This is a splendid and very desirable sort for syrup. The syrup is of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary varieties of sorghum. It is an immense yielder of forage, as it grows 9 to 12 feet high and is used quite extensively for forage owing to its size and the large amount of sugar, one seed produces four to seven stalks. It is sometimes known as Georgia Cane and produces a light colored delicately flavored syrup as sweet as honey.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE—Comparatively new variety of Saccharine Sorghum. Strong, tall growing, noted for fine syrup it produces. Yields from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong leafy stalks make an excellent forage. Plant in rows three and one-half feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre.

EARLY ORANGE—Produces a larger and heavier growth than the Amber, but is later.

RED TOP—Is one of the best varieties. Heavy producer, later than the Early Amber. Cured in the same way as heavy crop of clover; makes an excellent hay.

EARLY AMBER—The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown; there are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. It can be grown on any soil or in any climate from Maine to California. It will thrive on the richest land you have, or on the poorest, and it is one of the greatest destroyers of obnoxious weeds in existence. It can be sown any time from April to July and be harvested any time between the time it is a foot high and the first freezing weather. Try a little cane this year; you will be surprised at the wonderful results you will secure from it.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to our weekly price list.



Tip-Top Oats

Shultz's Tested High Yielding

Swedish Regenerated—Swedish Regenerated Oats are considered by many to be the most valuable oats raised in the Northwest. It possesses striking features; the grain is heavy, short, plump and white. Owing to its great root development it stands heat, cold, wet and dry weather better than many other varieties. They are early and not liable to rust or smut.

Silver Mine—This oats has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder, and is very hardy and prolific. Yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacturing of rolled oats. The heads are large and long, borne low down on the stalk which seems to prevent lodging.

New Alberta—This new variety has proven to be a wonder. It seems to be adapted to all kinds of soil and climate of the grain growing section. It is a heavy yielder of large plump kernels and does not lodge or rust.

Iowa 103—The new sensational early oat. This variety of early oats has probably caused more of a sensation among cereal feeders than any other oat. It was bred up by Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Station and is undoubtedly the highest yielding strain of early oats ever introduced.

This variety is especially adapted to the middle west. These oats have a very short straw and while they do not reach sufficient height on thin hillsides they are especially suitable for growing on the heavy land of the Mississippi Valley. The heads are unusually heavy and the crop of this variety gives one the impression of being a solid mass of grain. These oats lodge to a certain extent but we do not believe there is any other variety that will outyield them in this section. Another feature about them that is to be recommended is that they are very early and because of their early maturing qualities they are mature before the hot dry weather that is so detrimental to the oat crop in this section.

Iowa 105—This variety is another one of the master achievements of that famous plant breeder and farm crop expert, Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Experimental Station. This variety is without a doubt the heaviest yielding variety of early oats known.

The Iowa 105 like the Iowa 103, as the name implies, was bred up at the Iowa Experimental Station and is especially adapted to corn belt conditions. The great advantage that this variety has over later varieties is the fact that they usually escape the hot weather at the time of filling and produce a heavier yield than if they matured later. The grain of this variety is white and plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn belt conditions.

Kherson Oats—The great little oat of the corn belt. The Kherson is a small yellow oat, with a very thin hull, being practically all meat, and has short, stiff straw, which is very high in feeding value. This Oat since its introduction a few years ago has proven a big asset to the farmers of the corn belt, for its early maturing qualities have placed it in the shock before the hot dry weather could damage it. The Oats are very heavy and will surprise anyone by their enormous yields, and we feel sure that this variety will add from 20 to 40 bushels of Oats to your yield this year.

For Prices See Our Weekly Price List.



Growing the Crop

SOIL—Oats have the ability to adapt themselves to poor soil better than most of the other cereals, but they are very particular about moisture requirements, and should be placed on relatively moist soils.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED

—Oats grow quite well on comparatively compact soils, and it is not necessary to prepare the seed bed as deep as for some of the other cereals.

SEED AND SEEDING—Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of securing good seed stock. Oats should be sown to a uniform depth of not to exceed one inch. Oats may be sown broadcast, or with a drill. All seed oats should be treated for smut, for no other enemy of the oat plant has caused such enormous losses as has smut.

HARVESTING—Oats are usually harvested while in the hard dough stage, as when cut at that time they do not shatter as badly as when cut later, and if cut earlier than this the shrinkage of the grain is so great as to cause serious loss. The quality of the straw is improved by being harvested before the grain is in the hard dough stage, but the shrinkage in the quantity of grain more than offsets any advantage to be gained. Oats may be either threshed from the stock or stacked.



Secrets of Gardening

HOW TO PLANT YOUR HOME GARDEN AND DEVELOP A FULL GROWN, WELL LADEN CROP OF FINE VEGETABLES THIS YEAR

The following table contains much information that will be reliable for most localities, and will answer most of the questions usually asked by home gardeners:

"How to plant?"

"How long after planting before the crop will be ready for use?"

"How long is the period of edibility?" and

"What assortment should be planted to keep a continual supply of the different culinary classes?"

All these practical questions and many others can be reasonably

answered by studying the information on this page.

In using the Planting Table the following "Planting classification" will be helpful. It is based on the moisture and temperature requirements of the several classes of vegetables.

1. **Early Cool Season Vegetables.** Frost hardy, early planted and with short growing period. Peas, Radish, Turnip, Kohl Rabi, Leaf Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach and Garden Cress. Also suitable for planting, in Late Summer and Early Fall. For succession crops look in groups 3 and 4 below.

2. **Late Cool Season Vegetables.** Similar to above, usually frost hardy, favored by cool weather but require longer to mature than the above group. Usually grown from hot-bed plants that are set in the open or transplanted. Cabbage, Lettuce (head) and Celery.

3. **Open Season Early Planted Vegetables.** Endure moderate extremes of cold or heat. Long growing period, favored by moist cool weather when young, but usually hardy in summer temperatures when once they are established. Irish Potatoes, Beets, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Onion, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Fleshy roots and stems. Popular because of long periods of edibility and being easy to care for. Some kinds very desirable for fall gardens.

4. **Short Season Summer Vegetables.** Includes crops sensitive to even cool weather and are at their best in warm humid weather. Usually planted in open ground after danger from frost has past. String Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Okra. Mostly fleshy fruits and seeds.

5. **Long Season Summer Vegetables.** Usually started in hot-beds and transplanted because the seedlings are tender. Require long summer season. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper. Edible

Planting Information Table

Vegetable	Classification	Time to Plant	Days to Mature	Planting Distances Rows x Drill	Seed per 100 Ft. Row	Succession Crops
Asparagus Roots	No. 3	Late fall or winter	1-2 years	48" x 12"		
Asparagus Seed	No. 3	Early winter	3-5 years	60" to 80"		
Beans, Snap	No. 4	Spring and fall	40 to 65	18-30" x 3"	2 lbs.	Beets, Radishes
Beans, Pole	No. 4	Late spring	50 to 80	36-42" x 6"	2 lbs.	Okra
Beans, Bush Lima	No. 4	Early spring and fall	60 to 90	18" x 3"	2 lbs.	Cucumbers, Melons
Beans, Pole Lima	No. 4	Early spring	60 to 80	36-40" x 6"		
Beets, Early	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	24" x 2"	2 lbs.	Fall Turnips
Beets, Stock	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	36" x 6"	2 ozs.	
Cabbage, Early	No. 2	Early fall and early spring	90 to 130	36" x 24"	2 ozs.	
Cabbage, Late	No. 2	Early fall	100 to 160	36" x 24"	1/4 oz.	Fall crops
Carrot	No. 3	Late winter, early fall	75 to 110	14" x sow	1/4 oz.	
Cauliflower	No. 2	Same time as cabbage	100 to 130	36" x 18"	1 oz.	
Celery	No. 2	Early spring and fall	120 to 150	48" x 2"	1 pkt.	Fall crops
Chard	No. 3	After severe frosts	30 to 60	18" x 2"	1/4 oz.	
Corn, Sweet	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 100	36" x 12-14"	2 ozs.	Fall Crops
Corn, Dent	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 140	12" x sow	1/2 lb.	Fall Crops
Cress	No. 1	Very early spring	30 to 40	48-60" x 24-36"	1/2 oz.	
Cucumber	No. 4	After ground warms	60 to 80	18" x 18"	1/2 oz.	
Egg Plant	No. 5	Transplant when gr'nd warm	100 to 140	18" x 8-10"	1/4 oz.	
Endive	No. 2	Late winter, early spring	80 to 180	30" x 18"	1 oz.	
Horse-Radish	No. 3	Early spring	1-2 years	18" x 10"	70 roots	
Kale	No. 1	Late winter and fall	90 to 120	18" x 6"	1/2 oz.	
Kohl-Rabi	No. 1	Early spring	60 to 80	16-18" x sow	1/2 oz.	Groups 3 and 4
Lettuce, Leaf	No. 1	Very early spring	90 to 90	16-18" x 12-14"	1/2 oz.	Fall crops
Lettuce, Head	No. 2	Very early spring	60 to 90	72-96 x 72"	1/2 oz.	
Muskmelon	No. 4	After frost danger	120 to 150	48" x 24"	1/2 oz.	
Okra	No. 4	When ground warms	98 to 140	18" x sow	2 ozs.	
Onion, Seed	No. 3	Fall or late winter	130 to 150	18" x 6-8"	1 oz.	
Onion, Sets	No. 3	Late winter, early spring	90 to 120	18" x 6-8"	1 lb.	Grow all the year
Onion, Multiplying	No. 3	Winter, spring or fall		14-18" x sow	2 lbs.	
Parsley	No. 3	Very early spring	90 to 120	18" x sow	1 oz.	
Parsnip	No. 3	Very early spring	125 to 160	30-36" x 2-3"	2 ozs.	Group 3 and 4
Peas, Round Seed	No. 1	Very late winter	40 to 80	30-36" x 3"	1 to 2 lbs.	Cucumbers, Melons
Peas, Wrinkled Seed	No. 1	Very early spring	40 to 80		1 to 2 lbs.	
Pepper	No. 5	Transplant when gr'nd warm	100 to 140		1/2 oz.	Fall crops
Potato, Irish	No. 3	Early spring, late summer	80 to 140		5 lbs.	
Potato, Sweet	No. 0	Slips, early summer	140 to 160		75 slips	Group 3 and 4
Pumpkin	No. 4	When ground warms	100 to 140	96-144"	1/2 oz.	
Radish	No. 1	Early spring or fall	20 to 40	14" x sow	1 oz.	
Rhubarb	No. 3	Early spring or fall	1-3 years	38-48" x 24"	1 oz.	Fall Crops
Rutabaga	No. 1	Early spring or fall	60 to 80	Broadcast	33 plants	
Salsify	No. 3	Very early in spring	120 to 180	18" x 6"	1/4 oz.	
Shallots	No. 3	As Multiplying onions		18" x 6-8"	1/2 oz.	
Spinach	No. 1	Late winter, early fall	30 to 60	Broadcast	2 lbs.	
Squash, Bush	No. 4	When ground warms	60 to 80	48" x 48"	1 oz.	
Squash, Late	No. 4	When ground warms	120 to 160	120" x 120"	1/2 oz.	
Tomato, Seed	No. 5	Very early in boxes	100 to 140	Sow	1/2 oz.	
Tomato, Plants	No. 5	After spring frosts	80 to 100	48" x 36"	1/2 oz.	
Turnip	No. 1	Early spring and fall	60 to 80	Broadcast	33 to 40	Fall Crops
Watermelon	No. 4	When ground warms	100 to 120	Hills 6x6 or 8x8	1/2 oz.	

POTATOES--A Few of the Best

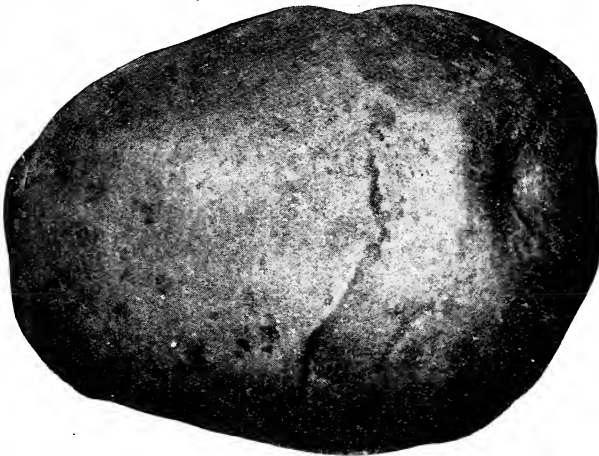
A sandy loam, reasonably rich in organic matter is considered the best. Any soil that is light and easily worked and contains a good supply of plant food will grow potatoes successfully. Plowing should be deep in sections where the ground freezes and stays frozen, and should be turned up on edge, so that the air can get around and under the lumps. In Southern sections, spring plowing is perhaps the best, because open winters and numerous rains have a tendency to settle the ground and render it too compact for tubers.

Bliss Early Red Triumph. Extremely prolific and extra early. Color, a beautiful light red, medium size. Growth very uniform; shape nearly round. The flesh is white, very mealy when cooked. This potato is in exceedingly high favor on account of its earliness and productiveness. The eyes are slightly depressed and the skin is smooth. Its beauty, good quality, extreme earliness, and great productiveness make it very profitable.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List.

Extra Early Irish Cobbler. This is a pure white potato, almost round in shape, and with eyes rather more pronounced than in varieties of the Ohio type. It is a potato of splendid appearance and of fine quality. This is one of the most popular early Potatoes in the East and is rapidly becoming a prominent sort in the South and West. Our stock of seed of this variety has been grown especially for us, and is of correct type, and in splendid condition.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List.



Snowflake Junior. For a variety to take the place of Rural New Yorker, there is nothing better than Snowflake Junior, which was introduced by us in 1912. This is an entirely new variety and is better in every way than the well-known Snowflake. It is a good producer. In every hill we find from 8 to 10 good potatoes, none overgrown, and almost no small ones. The tubers are smooth, clean and regular in form, better than Rural's in quality and better yielders than Snowflake.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List.

Improved Early Ohio. This is a very well-known early Potato, and one for which we always have more calls than for any other early variety. The tubers have blunt, rounded ends, with the cluster of eyes at the seed end, and flush with the surface. This makes it an economical potato to use, as there is very little waste in peeling. A great deal of the seed of this variety is mixed with other kinds, but our seed has been kept pure by rigid selection and care, and is of the finest quality.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List.

Scotch Rural. This is a new variety of the Rural type which was imported from Scotland and introduced by us several years ago. It has all the good qualities of the Rural New Yorker, but is far superior in growth of vine and production of tubers. Three hundred bushels an acre was produced by this variety, when an equal area of Rural New Yorkers alongside produced less than 200 bushels. It is a very fine looking potato, having a very smooth, clean skin and handsome appearance.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List.

SHULTZ'S EARLY VIRGINIA PEANUT

A very productive variety with erect stems, large pods and kernels. It is the kind used for commercial purposes. A paying crop on sandy soils in the north where it ripens to perfection, yielding enormously. Let the boys and girls try it. It will give them peanuts for the long winter months, and lots of fun besides. Half pound of seed should produce one bushel. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, placing the nuts 6 inches apart in the rows. See weekly price lists for prices.



Early Virginia Peanut

EARLY NEW SPANISH PEANUT

The earliest and a splendid Peanut. Upright foliage, growing more compact than the Virginia, small pods, the yield per acre is very large. Planted in April in the north they ripen before September 1st. In the south often two crops are made of this variety; the first is planted in April, the second early in July. In harvesting the nuts hang to the vines, and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a full balanced ration. These nuts are smaller, but are sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger varieties. See weekly price lists for prices.

Radishes Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley and Choice Quality Okras

RADISHES—They are three kinds of radishes, Spring, Summer, Winter. Spring radishes can be grown almost year round and are important as a forcing crop during Winter. They are sown outside from March on at intervals of 10 days. Summer radishes are sown from June to August. Winter radishes from June 15 on, every two weeks.

ROUND VARIETIES

Parcel Post Paid

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. 1 lb.

Crimson Giant .....	.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$.70
Early Round Oak Red .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Early Scarlet Globe .....	.10	.15	.40	.80
French Breakfast .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Early Round White .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Top..	.05	.10	.30	.70

LONG VARIETIES

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Long Bright Scarlet .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Cincinnati Market .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Long White Vienna .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Half Long Deep Scarlet .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
White Lady Finger .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Long White Icicle .....	.05	.10	.30	.70

WINTER VARIETIES

Chartier .....	.05	.10	.30	.70
Long White Vienna05	.10	.30	.70
White Strasburg05	.10	.30	.70

WHITE VARIETIES

Chinese Rose05	.10	.30	.70
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LETTUCE

Black Seeded Simpson05	.15	.35	1.00
Early Curled Simpson05	.15	.35	1.00
Grand Rapids .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Early Curled Silesia .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Prizehead .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Big Boston .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Hanson .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Hubbard Market .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Trianon Cos .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
St. Louis Market .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
All Season .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00

MUSTARD

Chinese .....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Southern Giant Curled .....	.05	.10	.30	.80
White London .....	.05	.10	.30	.80

PARSLEY

Double Curled05	.15	.35	1.00
Moss Curled05	.15	.35	1.00

ENDIVE

Green or White Curled05	.15	.50	1.50
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OKRA

White Velvet05	.10	.20	.60
Dwarf Green05	.10	.20	.60

RADISHES.

Radishes, to be crisp and tender, must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, and later on in the sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart, so that the bulbs have ample room for development. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots.

LETTUCE

Should be classed as follows:

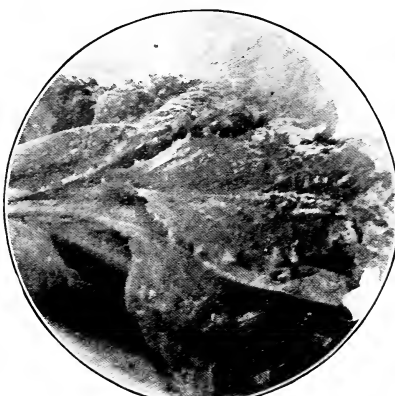
- 1 Earliest and forcing varieties, such as Grand Rapids, Big Boston.
- 2 Loosehead cutting varieties like Early Curled Simpson, Early Prizehead.
- 3 Solid crisp head, like Hanson St. Louis Market.
- 4 Butterhead varieties like All Season or Mammoth Black Seeded.
- 5 Late, like Trinion Cos.

CULTURE.

Lettuce can be sown almost every month in the year in our section. If you have hotbeds or cold frames you can produce fine heads all through the winter months. Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manure and thorough preparation. For winter sow under glass from November to February, thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. For general crop, sow outdoors as early as the ground can be worked, in drills, 18 inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to grow, thin them out and use as required.

MUSTARD CULTURE

Mustard is not only used as a condiment but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For a succession sow every few weeks until autumn. Water freely.



Muskmelon

Seeds of Super Quality Extensively Shipped

	Parcel Post Paid			
Green Fleshed	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Nutmeg	\$.05	\$.15	\$.35	\$1.00
Extra Early Hackensack .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Rocky Ford .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Burrel Gem .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35
Honey Dew .....	.10	.25	.60	1.50
Yellow Fleshed				
Golden Netted Gem .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Burrell Gem .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35
Emerald Gem .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35
Banana .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35
Early Osage .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Tip Top .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35

MUSKMELON CULTURE

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before planting the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant twelve to fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. The quality of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor. Keep the plants growing rapidly by supplying plenty of water and an occasional application of manure if possible.

Watermelons

Finest of all Varieties for Home or Market

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Alabama Sweets .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Florida Favorite .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
McIvors Wonderful Sugar .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Halbert's Honey .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Kolb's Gem .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Golden Honey .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Kleckley Sweets .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Peerless or Ice Cream .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Sweetheart .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Tom Watson .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Monte Cristo .....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Large, striped, good shipper.
Large, oblong, dark green.
Improvement on Hulbert's Honey.
Finest of all melons for local use.
Round dark green melon.
New variety, very delicious.
Very crisp and sweet.
Oblong, dark green melon.
Good shipper and good seller.
Best of all shipping melons.
Fine shipper, good seller.

CULTURE

Watermelons do best in light, well-drained soils. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill.

TWO SPECIAL OFFERS OF CHOICE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

20 Choice Varieties of VEGETABLE SEED 50c

We will send you postpaid, the following collection of Shultz's Garden Seeds which will produce for you a fine home garden.

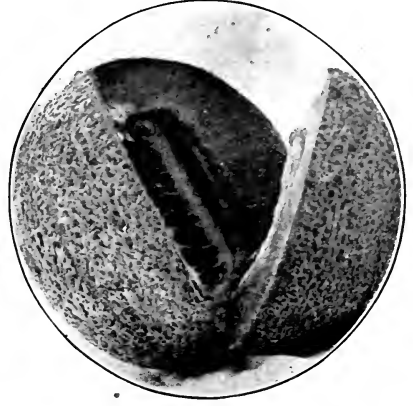
Beans—Green Pod	Muskmelon—Rocky Ford
Beet—Extra Early	Spinach—Savoy Leaved
Peas—Extra Early	Lettuce—Early Curled Simpson
Celery—White Plume	
Beans—Golden Wax	Carrot—Chantenay
Cucumber—White Spine	Radish—Extra Early
Cabbage—Early Flat Dutch	Watermelon—Sweetheart
Pumpkin—Small Sugar	Cucumber—Green Cluster
Lettuce—Early Silesia	Corn—Early Minnesota
Parsnip—Guernsey	Tomato—New Stone

12 CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEED 25c

Send today for our Special Flower Seed Garden offer. Let that flower yard bloom forth in a riot of color. Give the home a homey appearance by using Shultz's High Grade Seeds. Special offer, our selection, as follows:

Mignonette—Grandiflora	Nasturtium—Fancy Mixed
Cosmos—Mixed	Phlox—Choice Mixed
Alyssum—Little Gem	Gaillardia—Mixed
Lobelia—Choice Mixed	Gaillardia—Burning Bush
Pansy—Choice Mixed	Zinnias—Double Mixed
Petunia—Choice Mixed	Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed

Both Collections, for 65c, Postpaid



Selected Beans

Choice offerings at sale prices

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN POD SNAP

	Parcel Post Prepaid				Express
	Pkge	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lb.	10 lbs. or over per lb.
Shultz Extra Early Red Valentine .....	.10	.20	.35	\$1.35	\$.20
Giant Stringless Green Pod .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
Black Valentine, Very Early .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
Burpee Stringless, Green Pod .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
Long Yellow Six Weeks .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
Refugee or 1000 to 1 .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
First Early .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
Early Bountiful .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.20
Keeney's Stringless Refugee .....	.10	.25	.40	1.50	.30
Burpee's Fordhook Favorite .....	.10	.25	.40	1.35	.30

SHELL BEANS

Dwarf Horticultural .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Red Kidney .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
White Marrowfat .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
White Navy .....	.10	.15	.25	1.10	.10

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

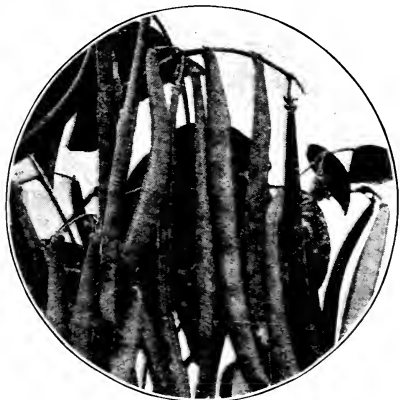
Burpee's Kidney Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Pencil Pod Blackwax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Curries Rust Proof .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Prolific Black Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Davis White Kidney Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Golden Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Perfection Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Round Pod Kidney Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Wardell's Kidney Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Sure Crop Stringless .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Stringless Refugee .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Burger Stringless Green Pod .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Lazy Wife .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
Golden Cluster .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
White Dutch Case Knife .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	.25
Horticultural .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
Red Speckled Cut Short .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30

POLE LIMA BEANS

Large Seed Varieties .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
King of the Garden .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
Large White Lima .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30



Fresh New Seed

**TIP-TOP IN NAME—TIP-TOP QUALITY
READ THIS INTERESTING PRICE LIST**

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

	Parcel Post Prepaid				Express 10 lbs. or over per lb.
	Pkge	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lb.	
Burpee Improved Bush Lima	\$.10	\$.25	\$.40	\$1.75	\$.30
Burpee's Fordhook .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
Henderson .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30
Small Sieva .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.30

PEAS—Extra Early Smooth Peas

Shultz Best Extra Early .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Prolific .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Alaska .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	.15
Burpee's Extra Early .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Extra Early Gradus .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Thomas Laxton .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
American Wonder .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Premium Gem .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Marvelous .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Notts Excelsior .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Stratagem .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Alderman .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Champion of England .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Telephone .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Pioneer .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
Potlatch .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Little Gem .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
First and Best .....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	.18
Prolific Early Market .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	.25
McClean's Little Gem .....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	.20
Admiral Pewew .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30
Mammoth Melting Sugar .....	.10	.25	.45	2.00	.30

SWEET CORN

Howling Mob .....	.10	.25	.35	1.50	.30
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.05	.20	.30	1.25	.20
Early Evergreen .....	.05	.20	.30	1.25	.20
Golden Bantam, richest and sweetest of all, grows 4 ft. high, is extra early.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	.25
Early Minnesota .....	.05	.20	.30	1.25	.20
Early Champion .....	.05	.20	.30	1.25	.20
Country Gentleman .....	.05	.20	.30	1.25	.20

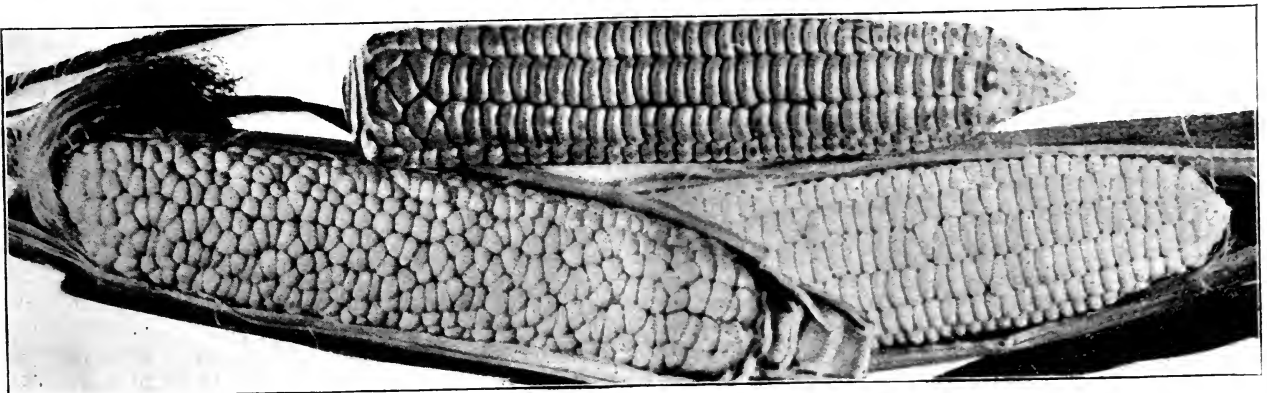
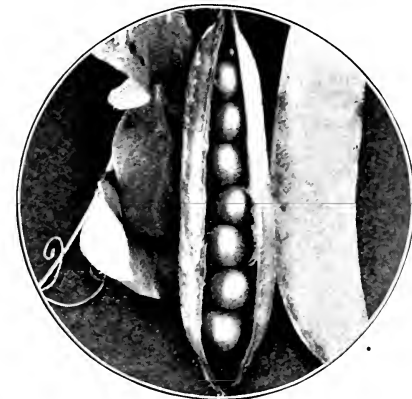
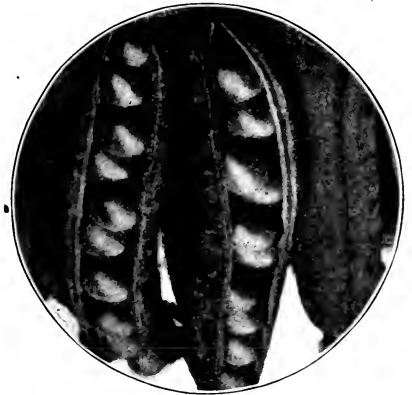


Table Beets

Carrots, Onions and
Twelve kinds of Cabbage

We emphasize the importance of using improved strains which produce the finest and smoothest beets and a minimum foliage. It is important to make frequent sowings at least once a month until July.

	Parcel Post Paid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
BEETS				
Extra Early Egyptian .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Crosby Egyptian .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Crimson Globe .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Dewey Improved .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Long Smooth Blood Red .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Edmands Early .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Detroit Dark Red .....	.05	.10	.25	.65

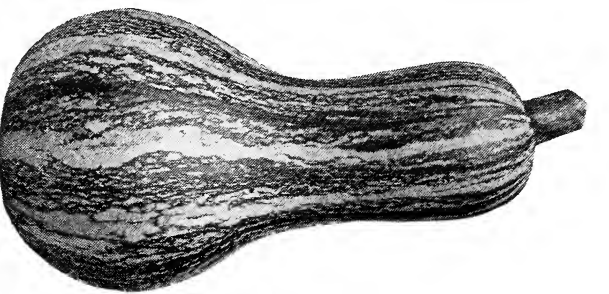
CARROTS				
Chantenay .....	.05	.10	.30	.75
Danvers Half Long .....	.05	.10	.30	.75
Oxheart .....	.05	.10	.30	.75
Early Scarlet Horn .....	.05	.10	.30	.75

ONIONS				
Southport White Globe .....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Southport Red Globe .....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Large Red Wethersfield .....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Southport White Globe .....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Southport Yellow Globe .....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
White Portugal or Silver Skin....	.10	.25	.75	2.50

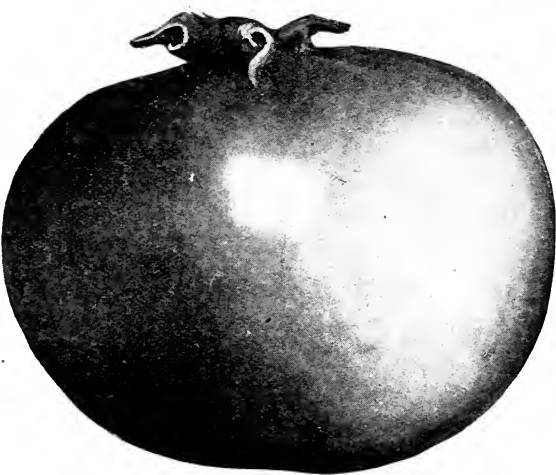
CABBAGE				
Danish Ball Head .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.00
Early Jersey Wakefield .....	.10	.20	.60	2.25
Early Flat Dutch .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Early Winningstadt .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
All Seasons .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
All Head Early .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Sure Head .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Succession .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Early Drumhead .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Premium Flat Dutch .....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Large Late Drumhead .....	.10	.15	.55	1.50
Mammoth Red Rock .....	.10	.30	1.10	3.50

TURNIPS				
Extra Early Purple Top Milan....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf .....	.05	.10	.25	.60
White Egg .....	.05	.10	.25	.65
Purple Top White Globe .....	.05	.10	.25	.65

KOHL RABI				
Early White Vienna .....	.05	.10	.50	1.50
Early Purple Vienna .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
Early Erfurt .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50



SQUASH				
Yellow Summer Crookneck .....	.05	.10	.50	1.50
Early White Bush Scallop .....	.05	.10	.45	1.25
Mammoth White Bush .....	.05	.10	.45	1.25
Warted Hubbard .....	.05	.10	.50	1.75
Golden Hubbard .....	.05	.10	.50	1.75



TOMATOES				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
John Baer .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Livingstone Beauty .....	.10	.25	.90	3.00
Spark's Earliana .....	.10	.25	.90	2.75
Acme .....	.10	.25	.90	3.00
Beauty .....	.10	.25	.90	3.00
Dwarf Champion .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Dwarf Stone .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Globe .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Favorite .....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
Matchless .....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
New Stone .....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
Giant Ponderosa .....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Yellow Pear .....	.10	.40	1.25	3.50
Red Pear .....	.10	.40	1.25	3.50

PEPPERS				
Bell or Bull Nose .....	.10	.50	1.35	5.00
Chinese Giant .....	.10	.50	1.50	5.50
Ruby King .....	.10	.50	1.35	5.00
Mexican Chili .....	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Sweet Mountain .....	.10	.50	1.35	5.00
Red Chili .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Long Red Cayenne .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.25
Pimento .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.25
Royal King .....	.10	.50	1.35	5.00

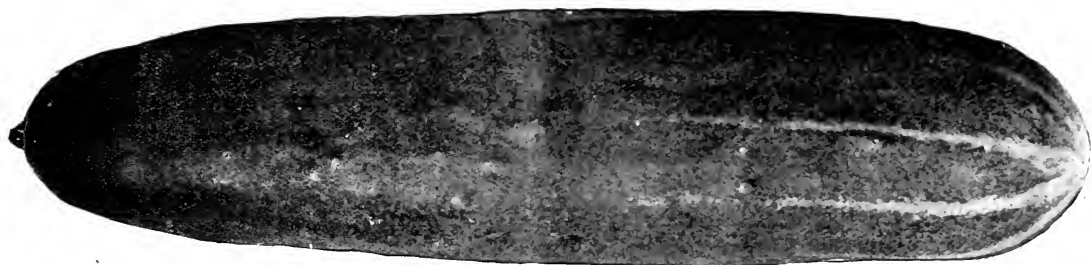
PUMPKINS				
Cushaw Crookneck .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Connecticut Field .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Kentucky Field .....	.05	.10	.25	.50
Sweet or Sugar .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Green Striped Cushaw .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Improved Large Yellow Field .....	.05	.10	.30	.50
Large Sweet Cheese .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Japanese Pie .....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Tennessee Sweet Potato .....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

SPINACH				
Bloomsdale Savoy Leaf .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Giant Thick Leaf .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Round Thick Leaf .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Long Standing Leaf .....	.05	.10	.20	.50

RUTABAGAS				
American Purple Top Yellow .....	.05	.15	.25	.90

PARSNIPS				
Hollow Crown .....	.05	.10	.30	.65
Guernsey .....	.05	.10	.30	.65

Cucumbers Celery, Chicory, Cress. Cauliflower, Egg Plant



White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Early Green Cluster .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Early Frame or Short Green .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Boston Pickling or Prolific .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Chicago Pickling .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Jersey Pickling .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Improved Long Green .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Early White Spine .....	.05	.15	.40	1.15
Arlington White Spine .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Evergreen White Spine .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Improved White Spine .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Extra Long White Spine .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Davis Perfect .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Extra Early Green Prolific .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball .....	.10	1.00	4.00	15.00
Early Dwarf Erfurt .....	.10	1.00	4.00	15.00
Early London .....	.10	.40	1.50	5.00
Extra Early Paris .....	.10	.50	2.00	7.00

CELERY

Improved White Plume .....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Dwarf Golden Self Blanching.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Giant Pascal10	.20	.60	2.00

CHICORY

Wittlof10	.50	1.50	4.50
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CRESS

Curled05	.10	.25	.75
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KALE

Green Curled Scotch10	.15	.40	1.25
German Purple10	.15	.40	1.25

EGG PLANT

Black Beauty10	.50	1.50	5.00
Early Long Purple .....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
New York Spineless .....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00

SWEET PEAS

Dorothy Eckford .....	.05	.20	.70	2.25
Eckford Hydric Mixed .....	.05	.20	.70	2.25
Spencer Mixed .....	.10	.20	.70	2.25
Choice Mixed .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Eckford New Mixture .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00

NASTURTIUMS

Dwarf Mixed .....	.10	.15	.40	1.00
Tall Mixed .....	.10	.15	.40	1.00

VINES—CLIMBERS

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Balloon Vine .....	.10	.60
Balsam Apple .....	.05	.60
Cardinal Climber .....	.15	.90

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Canary Bird Flower .....	.05	.30
Cypress Vine .....	.05	.30
Hyacinth Bean .....	.05	.30
Dutchman's Pipe .....	.05	.35
Moonflower .....	.05	.45
Morning Glory Mixed .....	.05	.15
Gourds, Mixed .....	.05	.15
Kudzu Vine .....	.05	.45
Scarlet Runner Bean .....	.10	.35

FLOWERS

	Pkt.
Abroma .....	.10
Ageratum .....	.05
Alyssum-Sweet ..	.05
Snap Dragon ....	.05
Begonia .....	.10
Calliopsis .....	.05
Candy Tuft .....	.10
Canna .....	.10
Canterbury Bells..	.10
Carnation Pinks..	.10
Asters, finest mxd	.10
Balsam, Double..	.10
Cockscomb .....	.05
Coleus .....	.10
Castor Bean .....	.05
Batchelor Button..	.05
Chrysanthemum ...	.10
Giant Spider Plant	.10
Cosmos colors mxd	.05
Dahlia .....	.10
Daisy .....	.10
Trumpet Flower..	.10
Pinks .....	.05
Foxglove .....	.05
California Poppy..	.05
Feverfew .....	.05
Forget-Me-Not ..	.05
Geranium .....	.10
Heliotrope, Mxd..	.10
Hollyhock, Mxd..	.05
Mexican Fire Bush	.05
Larkspur .....	.05
Lobelia .....	.05
Marigold, Mixed..	.05
Marvel of Peru...	.05
Mignonette .....	.05
Pansies .....	.10
Petunias .....	.05
Phlox .....	.05
Poppies .....	.05
Portulaca .....	.10
Scarlet Sage .....	.10
Scabiosa .....	.05
Sunflower .....	.05
Stocks .....	.10
Sweet William ...	.05

FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION NO. 6

For a Small or Medium Sized Garden.

Hardy, quick growing, showy annuals; easy to grow. They should be planted around every home. Your mother and grandmother delighted to grow these flowers.

- 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed.
- 1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Fine Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Phlox, Drummondii
- 1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Zinnia, Mixed

Postpaid, 7 large packets 25c.

Order this one today.

COLLECTION NO. 7

For a large garden in the city, town or country.

- 1 Pkt. Amaranthus, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Canterbury Bells, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Carnation, Marguerite Mxd.
- 1 Pkt. Candytuft, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Larkspur, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Foxglove, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Four O'Clock, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Portulaca, Single Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Hollyhock, Single Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Snapdragon, Mixed all Colors
- 1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed

Postpaid, 14 large packets, tested, proven seed for 50c.

COLLECTION NO. 9

FRAGRANT HARDY ANNUALS
Easy to Grow

Be sure to plant this collection in your garden. It will surely please you.

- 1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum
- 1 Pkt. Mignonette
- 1 Pkt. Nicotiana
- 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Heliotrope
- 1 Pkt. Carnation, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Marvel of Peru

Postpaid, 7 large packets for 25c

Postpaid 18 large packets 50c.





PEAS



CORN



PEAS



BEANS



BEANS

SHULTZ'S MAMMOTH \$1.00 SEED COLLECTION

POSTPAID—COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1—POSTPAID

30 Large and 5 Extra Large 10 Cent Packages, All for \$1.00

This lot is up in 35 packages and will not be changed. Catalogue value \$2.00

<p>Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, Early Blood, Turnip, Cabbage—Early Winningstadt, Late Flat Dutch, Carrot—Denver's Half Long, Cucumber—Early White Spine, Early Short Green, Corn—Stowell's Evergreen, Lettuce—Big Boston, Early Curled Simpson.</p>	<p>Cauliflower—Early Erfurt, Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers, Pepper—Long Red Cayenne, Ruby King, Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Scarlet White Tip, Long White Icicle, California Mammoth.</p>	<p>Peas—McLean's Little Gem, Telephone, Celery—White Plume, Cantaloupe—Rocky Ford, Osage, Parsnip—Hollow Crown, Parsley—Double Curled, Spinach—Bloomsdale, Squash—Giant Crookneck, Turnip—Early Milan, Pumpkin—Small Sugar, Tomato—Matchless, New Stone</p>
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Endive—Watermelon — Kleckley's Sweet

THE BENTON REVIEW SHOP, FOWLER, IND.
HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS

Don't Feed Your Profits to 'Boarders'

You are getting better prices than ever before for your dairy products—and making less. You blame this on the “high cost of feed.” DON'T. Your loss comes from spending the money your producing cows earn to keep free boarders. It is necessary to make every cow earn dividends. Cheap feed only makes matters worse. Production and quality is lowered by the wrong feed. Test your cows—clean out the boarders. Feed the good cows a proper balanced ration of “Top-Notch Sweets,” the quality feed, with guaranteed results. There's every chance you will build your herd to a money-making standard.

All of Our Feeds are Guaranteed to Satisfy

FOR PRICES SEE OUR WEEKLY PRICE LISTS

“LUCKY STRIKE” HORSE AND MULE FEED

Molasses, Oats, Corn, Etc., especially heavy in grain, 80 per cent corn and oats. No. 2 yellow corn is cracked and the heavy white oats are rolled. The grains are balanced with choice green alfalfa, sweetened with sugar cane molasses and seasoned with $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent salt. A strong feed highly palatable, digestible, and greatly relished by the animal. It is cheaper and goes much further than straight unmilled grains.

“TOP-NOTCH” HOG FEED

This is a scientifically blended hog ration. Every one wants the best and cheapest feed that will produce the most pounds of gain in the shortest period of feeding. While we do not claim our feed to be superior, we believe it to be properly blended and as good value as any hog feed on the market. We guarantee to return money if found unsatisfactory on arrival and inspection.

“TOP-NOTCH” GRAIN HORSE AND MULE FEED

Is a 100-lb. bag of straight grain—Corn and Oats, sugar coated, pure and genuine as gold. A superfine feed. It contains only the best quality yellow corn and heavy white oats. It's more digestible than whole grain because the corn is cut and the oats are rolled and we spray it all in our special process of mixing. To see it is to buy it. Feed it and you will say it's the best you ever bought.

“TOP-NOTCH” HEN AND CHICK SCRATCH FEEDS

Our Scratch Feeds are properly blended and composed of the proper grains for growing chicks and hens. We would be glad to ship you either of these feeds and if they are not better value and absolutely satisfactory then return them at our expense.

DON'T LOOK FOR EGGS IN THE NEST

if you don't put proper feed in the crops. Feed is more important than breed, because any breed will lay very well if fed the right food. But the best breed and the best strain lay most eggs when fed the BEST BALANCED FOOD. It is “Top-Notch” Egg Mash. It is balanced as to Protein, fat and fibre. The quality never varies and you will find plenty of eggs in the basket. See price list.

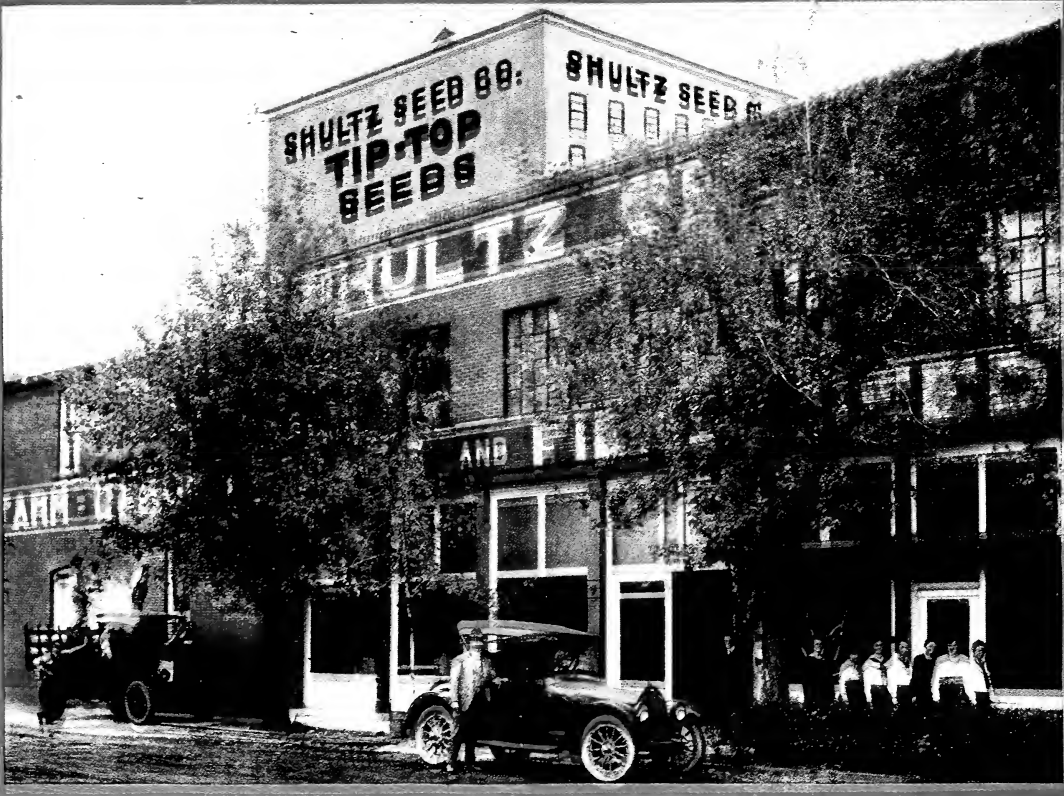
SHULTZ SEED COMPANY

OLNEY ILLINOIS

The Home of TIP-TOP Seeds



OUR NEW MAIL ORDER BUILDING



WHERE SEED STOCKS ARE STORED